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THIRD EDITION.

Centennial Chronology OF THE County of Luzerne,



1776. 1886 1876.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

W. E. WHYTE, b. 1826

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

One hundred years of freedom,
In Freedom's holy land,
Have blessed our glorious Union
And linked us hand-in-hand!



PITTSTON, PA.,
D. R. HUNTINGTON, PRINTER.
1886.

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INTRODUCTORY.

"Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come ?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come ?
Pale, trembling Age and fiery Youth,
And Childhood with his brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land, on sea,
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come ?"

One hundred years have passed away since a small portion of these *United States* were colonies governed by a foreign power, and the *centennial year* of the independence of the great American Union is about to be celebrated in the grandest and most imposing manner in the history of nations.

The dawn of a *second century* in the history of American independence is upon us, and still the American Union is *intact*, the American nation an established *fact*. Powerful as the mother from which she sprung, she takes her place among nations, while the emblem of her nativity, the *stars and stripes*, is seen floating in the breeze on every sea and in every clime.

And the result, what is it ? The result is truly wonderful ! It has proved that man is capable of self-government, that republics can be built up, and that civilization, enterprise, and industry, can be cultivated by them equally as well, if not better than under a different form of government. To prove which, we are exhibiting to the universe, at our great World's Fair (a city in itself), now being held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, such works of art and industry as will not only astonish foreign visitors, but thousands upon thousands of our own citizens.

Yes, the result of American independence has been "truly wonderful," for, cast your eyes over the map, and what do you see from the Atlantic to the Pacific ? A continent dotted with numberless cities, towns, villages and hamlets, inhabited by a progressive and intelligent people, where, but a few years ago

comparatively speaking, the savage child of the forest, the Indian, roamed uncouthly clad in fantastic garments, and with his dusky face still more uncouthly daubed with the war paint of his tribe, armed with rude tomahawk, spear and bow, intent upon nothing save war, plunder, pleasure and idleness—and all this, yes, all this! has been accomplished in a brief century, a period but as *yesterday* compared with the history of far less progressive nations.

“Wonderful” indeed! The remark is well applied; for has not *thirteen* States of 815,615 square miles, thinly populated with but 3,000,000 of civilized beings, suddenly grown into THIRTY-EIGHT vast and powerful States and nine Territories, the latter soon to become States also, and into 3,000,000 square miles of territory with a population, no doubt, of upwards of 50,000,000 souls, which, coupled with a vast seaboard of thousands of miles, and about 65,000 miles of railroads, far more than *double* the circumference of the globe, cannot fail to astonish the world with the vast progress the American nation has made in every respect during a century of time.

But I am digressing, for this little volume is intended to treat of *our county* and not of the United States, but it occurs to me that a few remarks touching the progressive career of our great Republic have not been out of place.

The County of Luzerne is the largest of all the sixty-six counties of the Keystone State, indeed, it may be termed a commonwealth in itself, being larger than the State of Rhode Island. It covers an area of 1427 square miles, and has a population of nearly, if not quite, 250,000 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its vast coal fields, in the production of which it is the *Banner* county of the State, and in many other works of industry will compare favorably with her sister counties.

WILKES-BARRE, the county seat, an important city of 35,000 inhabitants (more or less), is located on the east bank of the Susquehanna river, is distant from New York about 175 miles, and from Philadelphia about 150 miles, which points can be

reached daily by no less than *three* different lines of railroad.

In conclusion I would remark that as I purpose giving in this little volume, in chronological order, *facts and incidents* connected with the history of the county from its early settlement, *then* a part of the territory of Westmoreland and later of the County of Northumberland, up to the present time, a period (during its early years especially), so fraught with interesting and thrilling events, together with other matter connected with the centennial year. I will not trespass further on your patience, but subscribe myself,

Most respectfully,

W. E. WHYTE.

WILKES-BARRE, Luzerne Co., Pa., }
July 4th, 1876. }

A decade has elapsed
Since first this work commenced,
And much that has transpired since,
You'll find herein condensed.

After being earnestly solicited by friends to issue a *third edition* of this little book, I have complied, and as it would be almost impossible to compile a work like it without some *errors* and *omissions*, I ask the readers indulgence. The contents, however, have been carefully revised and corrected, as also additional *data* added thereto, for which I am indebted principally to the files of *The Scranton Republican*, and to *personal* friends, who felt interested in the matter.

During this *decade* the "old county of Luzerne" has again been lessened in territory and population to form the county of *Lackawanna*, with Scranton as the county seat, but the *events* which have occurred since the division embrace those of *both Counties*.

W. E. W.

WEST PITTSTON, Luzerne Co., Pa. }
July 4th, 1886. }

LEWIS PUGHE, Pres't.

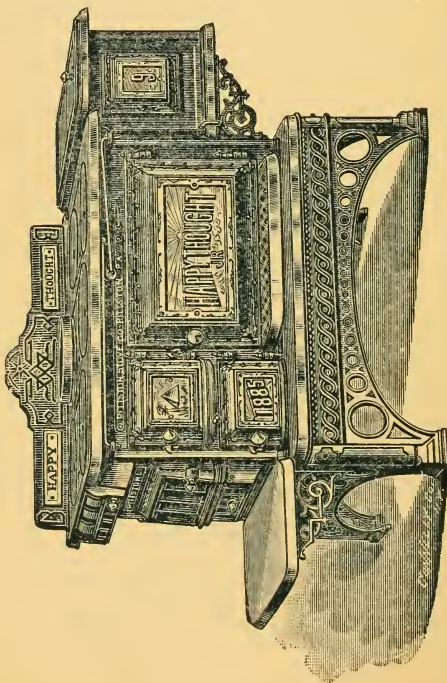
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CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

WYOMING, UNDER A RENEWED CHARTER FROM CHARLES II, TO THE CONNECTICUT COLONY IN 1662, AND TO WILLIAM PENN, BY THE SAME KING, IN 1681.

IN 1682, William Penn, accompanied by English and Welsh Quakers, arrived on the banks of the Delaware and founded Philadelphia. His humane and honest policy soon made the Indians his staunch friends, so much so, that his followers did not suffer at their hands the *reverses* which others of the colonists did.

The proprietary government having purchased of the Indians various tracts of land lying within the limits of the charter granted to William Penn, in January, 1769, took possession of the Susquehanna lands, claiming their absolute right thereto upon *three essential points*, viz.: *Charter, purchase and possession*, while the Connecticut Company based their claim on a charter anti-dating the Penn Charter. Hence the strife, entailing bloodshed and privations which ensued from time to time, each party *battling* for, and to retain possession of the beautiful valley, eventually to be settled by *peaceable* means.

1742—In this year *Teedyuscung*, King of the Delawares, and his tribe, left the banks of the Delaware to settle in Wyoming, and it was in the same year that *Count Zinzendorf*,* a Moravian missionary, also arrived on a visit to the Shawanese tribe, accompanied by another missionary, named Martin Mack, who spoke the Shawanese language, whereby friendly intercourse was obtained with the tribe.

*It is believed that the Count was the first white man to visit the valley. He came from Bethlehem, (Lehigh county) where he was the chief elder of a Moravian Mission, then being established.—*Hist, Lacka. Valley.*

GEO. H. PARRISH, President.

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1742—Teedyuscung became *King* of the *Delawares* some years after their arrival in Wyoming, probably in 1755. He succeeded their great SACHEM *Tadame*, who was murdered, it is said, for being friendly to the white people. In April, 1763, Teedyuscung's house was set on fire, and he perished in the flames. This despicable act, for revenge, was perpetrated by one or more warriors of the Six Nations, while the King was asleep under the influence of strong drink.

The Delawares, Shawanese, Mohicans, Monseys, Nanticokes, Wanamies, and probably portions of other tribes, inhabited the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, and other places within the present territory of the county of Luzerne as abject subjects of the *Six* or *United Nations*, and, in the language of *Hollister*, "they paid tribute to the TARTARS of the Western World at ONANDAGO."

1750—1755.—During these years the valley was frequently visited by white people from Connecticut and other parts, to explore territory, and establish friendly intercourse with the Indians.*

1758—The first dwelling houses in the valley were erected by white men, under the authority of the Proprietary Government, for the accommodation of Teedyuscung, and his tribe—those houses were located near Wilkes-Barre.

1762—The Rev. David Zeisberger, for a consideration of £10, (fifty dollars,) was the bearer of a letter from Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian affairs, then at Fort Stanwix, New York, to Teedyuscung. Solitary and alone he wended his way along the Indian paths, fording *river* and *creek*, with the *forest* and occasionally the friendly *wigwam* his only shelter at night, a feat, in *those days*, needing undaunted courage and physical endurance.

During this year the first white settlers from the Colony of Connecticut arrived in the valley, built themselves log

*In 1752 there was not a white man's cabin in the Wyoming Forest — *Hist. Lacka. Valley.*

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1762—houses and planted grain near the mouth of Mill Creek. In the autumn of this year they returned to Connecticut.

They returned in the spring of the following year, and built other buildings near the present site of Wilkes-Barre, but, on the 15th of October they were attacked by Indians, who drove them away and cruelly murdered many of their number. For six years after this sanguinary event, no more of the New England colonists arrived in the valley.

1767—The *first* church bell rang in a Moravian church at Wyalusing.

1769—Quite a number of Connecticut Yankees arrived, and finding the Pennamites (so called from being adherents to Governor Penn) in possession of the houses and lands formerly held by their predecessors, they, forty in number, erected a block-house on the Kingston side of the river, which subsequently was enlarged and named Forty Fort. During this year much strife occurred between the contending parties, which, however, ended in the Pennamites retaining peaceable possession for a term of four months.

Wyoming was divided into two vast manors, laid out by surveyors, employed by the Proprietary Government, viz : "MANOR OF STOKE" embraced the land east of the Susquehanna, and the MANOR OF SUNBURY the west side of it.

The first dwelling built in Wilkes-Barre within the limits of the town plot, was a log cabin, by John Abbott.

Anthracite coal, then known as "*black stones*," of little or no value, was, after repeated *trials*, successfully used by Obadiah Gore,* a Connecticut *Yankee*, in his smith-shop.

1770—About this period *Pittstown* (Pittston) was named after the great English statesman, William Pitt, America's *true* and *faithful* friend.

*He is believed to have been the first white man to give practical recognition and development to Anthracite as a generator of heat—In the few black-smith shops in Wyoming Valley and the West Branch settlements, coal was gradually introduced after its manipulation by Mr. Gore.—*Hist. Lacka. Valley.*

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1770—The first house built in Pittston, a log building, was erected by Zebulon Marcy.

A Capt. Lazarus Stewart in February of this year, at the head of fifty men, and in the interest of the Yankees, compelled the Pennamites to surrender their possessions. This blow inaugurated the "Pennamite War," during which time there was no law, discipline or government.

It was in this year the township of Wilkes-Barre was surveyed, and the union of the surnames of two popular English gentlemen—*Wilkes* and *Barre*,* gave the new township the name of Wilkes-Barre.

1772—The plot for the village of Wilkes-Barre was laid out near where Northampton Street joins River Street now. This was a very prosperous year in the settlement, peace and good will reigned supreme, and the population increased rapidly.†

The first grist mill in the valley was erected on Mill Creek by Nathan Chapman, at which time there were only five white women in Wilkes-Barre.

A road was made, at the expense of property holders, from *Pittston* to the Delaware river, a distance of about *forty* miles.

1773—Matthias Hollenback commenced store keeping in Wilkes-Barre.

The first marriage in Wilkes-Barre (white) occurred this year in the Denison family, and the first birth followed it.

A Code of laws was adopted at Hartford, Connecticut, for the government of the settlement, and, although the dis-

*Distinguished advocates of the rights of the colonists.—*Annals of Luzerne*.

†Says Pearce in his *Annals of Luzerne*: "During that year the people were so busily engaged in preparing to live that there was no time to think of a regular government. When difficulties arose in respect to land rights the disputes were decided by town committees. Those were halcyon days, for there was order without law, and peace without the constable—that was the golden age of Wyoming. Ferries and mills were provided and provisions were made for the permanent support of schools, etc."

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Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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Opposite People's Bank, Pittston, Penn.

puted title had not been settled, the Yankees seemed to be in the ascendancy.

1775—The valley was again invaded early in December of this year, by the Northumberland Militia, 700 strong, commanded by Colonel Plunkett. He was, however, intercepted by Capts. Butler and Stewart, with about 300 men and boys, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat, leaving his dead and some of the wounded on the field of battle near Nanticoke Falls. This was the last attempt on the part of the Pennamites, by force of arms,* to gain possession of the lands in dispute.

During the intervening years and 1775, places of business were established in Wilkes-Barre, marriages were celebrated, and thus matters progressed until the Northumberland militia, in the interest of the *Pennamites*, invaded the valley. Such is a brief history of the events which occurred in the county, prior to "*the year that tried men's souls.*"

*The early settlement of *Wyoming*, included settlers along the Lackawanna and places otherwise remote from the Valley of Wyoming, and came under the disputed jurisdiction of Connecticut.

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1776.

“THAT THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT
TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.”

S one hundred and twenty-five years have passed away since civilization first trod the banks of the Susquehanna* river, and, as there are *none* living who can say I recollect old Wyoming† when in its primitive state, those living can have but a faint idea of its rapid rise and progress in its march towards civilization since the advent of the first white settlers upwards of a hundred years ago.

But the most *eventful period* in the history of the Territory now known as the *County of Luzerne*, we might say, commenced *just a century ago*, when it was a part of the Territory of Westmoreland, and when there were not very many white inhabitants residing within its limits.

William Penn having purchased some time previous of the Indians, the Susquehanna river and its islands, purchased again this year of them “the river and the land on both sides, extending eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which emptied into it, and west of said river as far as the setting sun, and from its mouth as far as the endless hills, be the same more or less,”—this deed

*Indian, Seahautowano } Iroquois

†Indian. Maughwauwame } dialect.

NOTE.—Hollister in his *History of Lackawanna Valley* says that *Seahautowano* applies to *Wyomick*, *Wyomock*, *Wyomink* and lastly *Wyoming*. He also speaks of Lackawanna as *Leck-a-we-ke*, *Lee-haugh-hunt*, *Lam-a-wan-ack*, etc. Indian names made use of by Moravian Missionaries and others in the early history of the valley. The *orthography* of many other names of places is also very peculiar.

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NORTH MAIN STREET, PITTSTON, PA.

1776—was signed by *twenty-three Chiefs* of the SIX NATIONS* then occupants of the Valley of Wyoming.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations having pledged their support to Great Britain in the war, as against the Colonists, the people found it necessary to build numerous forts so as to protect themselves against the combined attacks of the savage Indian and relentless Tory, yet, notwithstanding the serious besetting dangers at home, a large number of brave men, whose hearts beat in unision with the cause, left the settlements and heroically marched to headquarters to battle for *freedom*, under him, who is now known as the *Father of his Country*, the immortal WASHINGTON.

On the 26th of September, of this year, Pennsylvania became a *sovereign State*, and the Territory of Westmoreland became a county, and one Jonathan Fitch, was commissioned as Sheriff. County officers were appointed, taxes levied, schools opened and supported, and other things done and performed necessary to conducting the affairs of the new county.†

The Proprietary Government sent two Durham boats to be loaded with coal at Mill Creek, a few miles below the mouth of the Lackawanna, to be floated down the Susquehanna to Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg), thence drawn

*The Six Nations comprised the Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagos, Onedias, Cayugas, and the Tuscaroras; says Hollister, "a most powerful confederation, formidable in number, democratic in its organization and terrible in the exercise of its power. That few settlements made along the frontier, acquired either growth or age, without harm or apprehension. Its power was absolute and unquestionable, its government a limited monarchy, vested in a Great Sachem or Chief, directed by a Council of Braves and aged warriors, noted for wisdom and bravery. Its ever-burning *Council fire* blazed from the plains of Oh-no-qu-go, while the edicts and wishes of the assembled Sachems carried to Manhattan's shores by runners, were known and respected even in the far-off region of the magnolia and palmetto. With a dialect whose strange intonations bewildered the ear of the white man, and whose tongue, destitute of labials, were so diverse and corrupted from the parent language that many of the tribes living on the same stream could only converse through an interpreter; with neither books nor charts; with no history but the wigwam's lore, no guide but the moon's gray twilight, no valley was sunk too far away in the mountains, no stream stretched its tranquil length through grounds too remote from the war-path to escape the notice of men clad in skins, who occupied and gave them a name."

†Westmoreland embraced all the settlements on the Susquehanna from Athens to Wyoming, and from Wallenpaupack to the mouth of the Lackawanna. With a population of about 2,300, thinly scattered.

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PITTSTON, - - PENN'A.

- 1776—upon wagons to Carlisle and employed in furnaces and forges to supply the defenders of our country with arms.
- 1777—The assessments of estates for the county of Westmoreland amounted to upwards of £20,000, independent of State, which was about £2,000 additional.

Excepting the highway of the Susquehanna river, which was no doubt made use of in many instances, especially from certain points, Indian paths were the only thoroughfares whereby the settlers from the East or West could reach Westmoreland, until late in the eighteenth century, when a rough road was constructed from the Hudson River to the Valley, which was the most direct route from the colony of Connecticut, and the Yankees usually frequented this rudely constructed road in their journeys to and from the Wyoming Valley.

In the Valley of Wyoming, and elsewhere in the county, old fortifications, and various relics have been unearthed, which give unmistakable evidence that the county was at one time inhabited by a different class of people other than the American Indian of '76, a race superior in intelligence and habits, craftsmen of no ordinary ability, manufacturers of articles, rich in design, beautiful in workmanship and finish, workers in highly polished stone, of which, articles have been found buried, it is supposed, with the remains of some renowned warrior or some person otherwise famous, perhaps for good deeds on earth, "peace and good will towards men." There have also been found relics of a later period, those in use by the Indian, as known to our forefathers. They include rude stone vessels and mortars, flint arrows, pestles, stone tomahawks and knives, together with other articles too numerous to mention, of which there are some very beautiful and interesting collections. In the Historical Museum, at Wilkes-Barre, is exhibited a very fine collection, but the most extensive collection, as I believe, are in the hands of two

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144 SOUTH MAIN ST., PITTSTON.

1777—celebrated antiquarians, the Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Wyoming, and Dr. Hollister,* of Providence. The former is now, and has been for many years engaged in writing a book on the history of the Valley and neighborhood, and the latter is an author of considerable repute, his interesting work, "The History of The Lackawanna Valley," having passed through *three editions*. It is, however, anticipated that Mr. Jenkins' book will be as complete and interesting as the many brought into public notice. Which include Chapman's, Stone's, Miner's, Peck's, Pearce's and Hollister's, all of which, deserve much praise for the very able manner and graphic style in which they are written—From the pages of *Pearce's* and *Hollister's*, is gathered much of the information chronicled herein.

The Valley, nay, the county generally, in its early history abounded with rich and delicious fruit, even to the apple and plum, which were no doubt cultivated by the Indian, while the wild cherry, the berry and nut of various kinds were legion in their growth.

And as the forest abounded with game of various kind, so did the rivers and lakes abound with the finny tribe, hence it is no matter of surprise why the savage was so loath to be separated from a country so bountifully supplied by the Creator, and in excess of his natural wants, but, alas, does he not deserve to a very great extent, notwithstanding the bloodthirsty deeds he has so often, committed, our greatest sympathy? Yes, for even now, in his far-distant home, he has to retire, as of yore, before the march of civilization, as the "star of Empire Westward takes its way."

A post-route was established semi-monthly to Hartford Connecticut.

1778—The first forge in the Valley to manufacture bar iron was erected on Nanticoke Creek.

*Dr Hollister, has, it is affirmed, the *largest* and most *complete* collection.

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1778—On the 30th of June, this year, eight settlers, residing at Fort Jenkins,* went up the river to work on their lands, taking with them, in addition to their farming implements, their trusty rifles. Towards evening they were surprised by a large party of Indians, when a desperate fight took place, the Indians, outnumbering them, killed four of their number, and took three of them prisoners, who, they afterwards cruelly murdered, one only, a boy, escaped by jumping into the river, and concealing himself under the willows growing under the river bank, remained there until an opportunity offered for him to return to the fort.†

Following the sad affair of the "30th of June," on the ever memorable 3rd of July, was fought the *Battle of Wyoming*, followed by *Massacre*; in which a combined force of British, Tories and Indians,‡ committed the most infamous deeds on record—outnumbering the settlers *three to one*, alone gave them the victory, the slaughter was great, but the settlers fought with that courage only known to those fighting in defense of their *sacred homes and liberty*,§ and, it was not until the following 22nd of

*Fort Jenkins stood on the West Side of the Susquehanna river, near the upper corner of Bridge street and Susquehanna Avenue, and Fort Pittston, on the east side, near where is now located Patterson's lumber yard, on North Main Street. No less than eight forts were erected from Campbell's Ledge to Hanover, they were constructed principally of logs. Fort Wintermoot, was, however, built by a *Tory* of that name, creating in the minds of the *Patriots* no little suspicion, as was afterwards proven, for on the night before the battle of Wyoming, fought on "*Abraham's Plains*," The British force under the command of Col. John Butler, and the Indians under the half-breed Indian, named *Brant*. (Gi-en-gwah-toh), a noted chief of the Six Nations, and the *blood thirsty*, Queen Esther, assembled in and around Fort Wintermoot, where the battle commenced; No doubt, at the suggestion of the *Tory*, Wintermoot.

†This is known as the Harding Massacre.

‡England had in her service during the revolutionary war, over 12,000 blood thirsty Indian warriors.

§Notwithstanding the terms of capitulation stipulated that the settlers were to remain unmolested, the savages set fire to the village of Wilkes-Barre, destroying and plundering as they went along, capturing women and children and taking them into captivity. Indeed, not a white person was left living in the Lackawanna Valley, after the Massacre. Queen Esther, in revenge for the loss of her son at the Harding Massacre, with a tomahawk or club, in her own hands, dashed out the brains of about *sixteen* prisoners, while they stood in a circle, around a rock, firmly held by stalwart Indians of her tribe, the rock is known to this day as "*Queen Esther's Bloody Rock*," and is located within a short distance of the Wyoming Monument.

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114 SOUTH MAIN AVENUE,

SCRANTON, - - PENN'A.

1778—October, that the settlers were able to assemble on the bloody and fatal field, to bury their much lamented dead.

About this period, the first Methodist *exhorter* in the valley, was a blacksmith, named Anning Owen, *who, worked, fought, taught, preached and prayed*; he was thoroughly an earnest man, and when "*fired up*," preached *hell, fire and brimstone* with vehemence, if not eloquence, more worthy a different *idea*, if not a belief of a *future life*—he eventually was received into the *Conference* and became a *travelling preacher*.

1779—The Indians resumed their visits to the Valley and committed many depredations, when occasionally they met the chastisement they so richly deserved, at the hands of the much injured and peaceable settlers.

Court held in Fort Wilkes-Barre, where subsequently was erected the old log Court House, on the Public Square.

The first Masonic Lodge at Wilkes-Barre was held in a military marquee on the river bank. Subsequently the A. Y. M., met February 27th, 1794, in the "Old Fell House."

In consequence of the continued depredations committed on the settlers by the Indians and Tories, and to chastise them for the part they took in the battle of Wyoming, General Washington dispatched General Sullivan, at the head of 3,000 men, to the rescue. He arrived on the 23d of June, below Wilkes-Barre, where he encamped, and on the 3d of July he marched up the Susquehanna river, accompanied by 300 boats laden with provisions, burning and destroying all the Indian villages, the orchards and crops, belonging to the Six Nations. Queen Esther's property was entirely destroyed.

On the 8th of October, the army returned to Wyoming, and in two days resumed their march and encamped at Easton.

1780—Notwithstanding that Col. Zeb. Butler was in command of Fort Wilkes-Barre, who, together with some military

T. J. KELLEY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

14 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

SCRANTON, PENN.

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 GROCER, 

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CHOICE IMPORTED KEY WEST SEGARS.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Ales, Beers

 CANNED TABLE WATERS. 

Garden and Grass Seed in Bulk, Always Fresh

SEND FOR SEED CATALOGUE.

1780—companies, after Sullivan's army left, guarded the county from attack, the savages in small parties continued to harass the settlers, killing and capturing many.

1781—The Indians continued their depredations, killing, scalping, stealing and laying waste all that came within their reach.

November Court, "a town tax was levied of two-pence in the £ to be paid in hard cash or in specific articles."*

1782—Eight Indians in ambush in Hanover township, on the 8th of July, killed John Jameson, and scalped him, and wounded Asa Chapman, who escaped to Wilkes-Barre, where he died next day.

Says Pearce: "On that day the last blood was shed, and the last scalp taken by the Indians, within the present limits of Luzerne County." That this was brought about by the treaty of peace with England, in whose interest the savage had enlisted to massacre the settlers, there can be no doubt, a sad and shameful blot in that portion of the history of Great Britain during the colonial war.

The intervening years between '75 and this year, were *really* the years that "tried men's souls," during which time the whole Valley was devastated by fire and sword, homes were made desolate, buildings wantonly destroyed, the maimed and the sick, the widow and the orphan, the old and the young reduced to beggary and want, and to nothing save the indomitable will, the unflinching courage, and physical endurance of a few settlers, "chiefly the old and the very young, spared from the distant ranks of the Continental army," can be attributed the victories gained over their enemies.

Pearce further says: "The inhabitants of Wyoming suffered the horrors of war from 1768 until 1776 in rather its milder form, but during the Revolution no people ever met with greater disasters. Upwards of two hundred and

*There were no lawyers in the county, both plaintiffs and defendants, by resolution of Court, done their own pleading.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

ROSS & Co.,

Curers and Jobbers of Provisions.

*Choice Mild Cured Hams, Shoulders and
Breakfast Bacon a Specialty.*

CHOICE FAMILY LARD

Packed in Tierces, Tubs, 10lb, 5lb and 3lb Tins.

UNEXCELLED BOLOGNA

By Semi-Weekly Refrigerator Cars.

WATER AND CRON STREETS, PITTSTON. PENN.

1782—thirty men, women and children were murdered and scalped by Indians. About fifty others were carried away into captivity, and eight or ten more were burned alive. They suffered from hunger, and cold, and disease, and imprisonment, and bondage, and floods, and fire, and yet, true to their purpose, they never thought for a moment of abandoning their charming valley."

It was during this year that Commissioners appointed by Congress, settled that much vexed question as to the right of title to the lands so frequently contested between the Pennamites and Yankees, by decreeing in favor of the former, a decision the State of Connecticut submitted to very graciously, and thus ended a controversy which, lamentable as it was, can only be attributed to the *double* policy of the British King.

One Mary Pritchard was convicted and ordered to pay a fine of five shillings into the town treasury, for going away from her residence unnecessarily on the Sabbath day, and at the same term a person found guilty of stealing, was sentenced to receive ten stripes, to be well administered on the bare back, and another was sentenced to serve for two years the person from whom he stole a deerskin.

1783—Road wagons and other vehicles introduced to ride in.

A very high flood, after a most severe winter, occurred in the Susquehanna river, inundating the whole valley, causing the inhabitants to flee to the mountains. This freshet entailed a severe loss of property, even to homesteads.

1784—A terrible snow-fall barricaded the inhabitants in their dwellings, followed by a heavy ice flood.

NOTE.—Wyoming Valley in the Indian tongue signifying large plains, is twenty-one miles in length and will average three miles in width. It contains 40,000 acres of arable and wood land. The Susquehanna river traverses its center, and mountains tower above it on either side to a height of from 500 to 2,000 feet.



130 Franklin Avenue,

SCRANTON, PENN'A.

BRENTON & McCORMICK

Brick Manufacturers

AND

Building Contractors

PITTSTON, - PENN'A.

1786—The great "Pumpkin Flood"* inundated the entire Valley and did much damage.

On the 25th of September, Luzerne county, then a part and parcel of the County of Northumberland, was formed, and so named in honor of the *Chevalier De La Lucerne*, minister from France to this country, during five years of our Revolutionary struggle.†

1787—May 27th, Justices of the Court of Common Pleas commissioned and sworn in.

1788—Among the various mineral deposits in the county of Luzerne, tradition gives an account of GOLD. It is said to have been worked in considerable quantities by the Indians in a mountain overlooking Wilkes-Barre. Bald Mountain is supposed to be the spot. None of the bright and precious metal, however, has yet been found by the settlers to verify the traditionary account. Silver mines are also spoken of as located in Wyoming.

Several salt springs are known to have existed in the Lackawanna valley, of which the Indians made good use, the richest of which, *writes Hollister*, was located on the *Nay Aug*, and another in the upper part of Leggett's Gap, near Providence, from which the early white settlers of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys granulated salt for domestic use.

A public highway across Luzerne was surveyed by authority of the Legislature.

*So called because of the immense quantity of *pumpkins* which floated down the river.

†"The original territory of Luzerne embraced 5,000 square miles, exceeding in extent the State of Connecticut."

"To perfect the boundary lines of Luzerne, in 1804, a portion of the north-western corner was annexed to Lycoming county, and in 1808 there was added to it a part of Northumberland, lying west and southwest of the Nescopeck creek.

NOTE.—Susquehanna is an Indian name, signifying *broad shallow water*. It is the largest stream in Pennsylvania, being 450 miles in length. It is chiefly formed by the North and West Branches, which unite at Northumberland. The former rises in Otsego Lake and the highlands of Otsego county, in the State of New York. It receives the Chenango at Binghamton, and the Chemung below Athens, and enters Luzerne from Wyoming county, on the north, between Exeter and Newton townships."—*Annals of Luzerne*.

EDWARD G. MERCUR.

JOHN T. PHILLIPS.

MERCUR & PHILLIPS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Lumber * of * Every * Description.

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, &c.

Office and Yard Rear of D. L. & W. R. R. Station,

WEST PITTSTON, PA.

MILLS AT BEAR CREEK AND MOOSIC.

P. O. and Telegraph Address, Pittston, Penn'a.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

1788—Two persons were killed by Indians, at Indian Spring, near Cobb's Gap, when fleeing from the valley of Wyoming, and while in the act of stooping down to drink

In March of this year, five commissioners appointed at the expense of the State, surveyed and laid out roads from the Delaware river, near Stroudsburg, to Montrose, then within the limits of Luzerne county. Years, however, elapsed ere it was made.

Phillip Abbott, from Connecticut, was the first settler in "Deep Hollow," afterwards called "Slocum Hollow," "Harrison," "Scranton," and lastly SCRANTON. He built a rude grist-mill upon Roaring Brook.

1790—The county being divided into townships,* districts were formed for the election of Justices. At this period the county contained eleven slaves and thirteen free colored persons. Population 4,904.

The first saw-mill built in Providence township, was located on Meadow Brook, near Scranton.

1791—The first President Judge for the county of Luzerne was Jacob Rush, and Matthias Hollenback was the first Associate.

During this year a court house and jail combined, was erected in the Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, on the site of the Old Fort. It was constructed of hewn logs, 25x50, two stories high, the first was used as a jail and jailor's residence, and the jailor's good wife sold cakes and beer in the building, and it also served occasionally as a place of worship for some of the religious sects.

Prior to this date† there was no discovery of coal made outside the limits of the Wyoming region, when it was

*The Pioneer townships, were Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Exeter, Kingston, Plymouth and Salem, which, with Nescopeck and Providence, formed in 1792, and Huntington in 1793, were *the townships of the eighteenth century in old Luzerne*.

†During Gen. Sullivan's march through Wyoming in 1779, one of his officers wrote of the Valley: "The land here is excellent, and comprehends vast mines of coal, pewter, lead and copperas." The last three named have never been found here. "The first few ark-loads of coal, carried from Mauch Chunk

ADVISE YOUR FRIENDS TO VISIT
JONAS LONG'S

LARGEST AND LEADING ESTABLISHMENT IN
 NORTH-EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
 FINE MILLINERY, CLOAKS. SHAWLS,
 WHITE GOODS, CORSETS, GLOVES.
 HOSIERY, LACE CURTAINS,
 UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU WHEN NEXT VISITING OUR
 CITY. MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

50 AND 60 WEST MARKET STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

THOMAS C. PARKER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

*The finest Stock of Curio's Bric-a-Brac, Im-
 ported Novelties and Sporting Goods.*

Manufacturing Done on the Premises.

PUBLIC SQUARE, WEST MARKET ST.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

- 1791—discovered, during this year, by a hunter, named Phillip Ginther, in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk.
- 1792—Coal pits were opened, in May of this year, by the "Lehigh Coal and Mine Company," and blacksmiths were gratuitously supplied in every portion of the State willing to use it.
- 1794—Capt. Samuel Bowman headed a Wilkes-Barre company to suppress the Whisky Rebellion—they were stationed at Sunbury. The government desired to stop illicit distilling, which the people considering it an inherent right vested in them, doggedly withstood, and ruthlessly resisted the government officials in their duty, some of whom were roughly handled and sometimes cruelly treated.

A fatal form of typhus fever raged along the Susquehanna. Whole families fell victims to it.

- 1795—This year, *Louis Phillipe, King of France*, (then an exile,) was a guest at the old *Morgan House*, River street, Wilkes-Barre, where Mr. Edward Darling's house now stands.

Aaron Dolph, built for himself a log-house, where subsequently stood the Hyde Park Hotel, and the first hotel or tavern was kept by his brother Jonathan.

to Philadelphia, was purchased by the city authorities, placed under the boiler of an engine, where it "put the fire out, while the remainder of the coal was broken up, and used for gravelling streets."

"Knowing that there was value in coal, which, in spite of the universal prejudice against its encroachments upon the old wood-pile and fire, would be made manifest by moral firmness and persistent struggle, and that it would rescue their mountains from oblivion, the Lehigh operators, animated by no hope of immediate remuneration, mined a larger quantity of coal in 1806.

"The general distrust, however, of using stony fuel "(black stones)" for domestic purposes, was so prevalent even among intelligent persons, that comparatively none could be sold, or little accepted as a gift, thus compelling these gentlemen to suspend operation and calmly wait and watch for the public mind to become schooled in the treasures of the Lehigh. Men, however upright and honorable, who talked of its introduction into common use in Philadelphia, were deemed fanatics, and ridiculed accordingly; those attempting to sell the stuff for cash, compromised their integrity, and in some instances barely escaped arrest and maltreatment from the hands of the populace."—*History of Lacka. Valley.*

NOTE.—It was considered a good joke to induce any person to try to make use of "black stones" as a *generator of heat*, and loud was the laugh at the folly of trying to ignite *stones*.

WILLIAM STODDART.

HARRY STODDART.

Wm. Stoddart & Co.,

Wholesale

Grocers

AND

Commission

Merchants

Nos. 36 and 38 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

- 1795—The first newspaper in the county "The Herald of the Times," was published in Wilkes-Barre.
- 1796—During this year was built the first bridge across the Lackawanna. People forded the river generally, just above Pittston, where there was favorably located several fords.
- 1797—In June of this year the Duke of Orleans, Duke of Montpensier and the Count of Beaugolais, exiles from France, arrived in Wilkes-Barre, and were accommodated in a small tavern on River street.
- 1798—Ebenezer and Benjamin Slocum, whose father was shot and scalped by the Indians, became the purchasers of the land and grist-mill at *Deep Hollow*, hence, why it was afterwards known as *Slocum Hollow*.

There were only two grist-mills from Nanticoke to the State line. A mail was run fortnightly between Wilkes-Barre and Great Bend.

Wilkes-Barre was the post office for the whole county.

- 1799—The first practical miner, a Welshman, named Abraham Williams, arrived in the Valley of Wyoming. Prior to his advent coal was mined by removing the surface-earth and slate from the vein. It was simply quarrying for coal at a great cost, if not loss, to all parties interested.

The Slocum's having enlarged the mill in Slocum Hollow, added thereto a distillery; for whisky, like the "staff of life," was necessary to the existence of the early settlers, the only luxury, if it may be so termed, excepting the *Virginia weed*, or that of their own growth, they indulged in. In this epoch there were but probably a *dozen* buildings of all kinds in the Hollow.

Although rafts were numerous on the Susquehanna during high water, the *first* ark passed down the river this year.

A weekly mail route opened between Wilkes-Barre and Owego, N. Y. Mails were carried by postmen on horse and on foot.

JOHN T. JONES,
Plumber & Gas Fitter

Rear of "Gazette" Office,

NORTH MAIN STREET, PITTSTON. PENN.

Sanitary Plumbing a Specialty.

AT THE NEW YORK

Boot and Shoe Store.

— South Main St., Opp. Miners' Savings Bank —

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST AND MOST
SELECT STOCK IN PITTSTON.

C, D, AND E, WIDTHS.

GEORGE S. MALONEY.

1799—The vehicle in almost general use, especially for hauling purposes, was a *two wheel ox-cart*, and a *primitive sled* upon wooden runners. Horses were *few* and generally used for riding only.

A Mr. C. E. Wilbur, was the first to discover coal in Carbondale, near the Lackawanna river.

The certified townships within the county, as laid out by the Susquehanna Company, were : Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Newport, Huntington, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Exeter, Bedford, Pittstown, (Pittston), Providence, Putnam, (Tunkhannock), Ulster, Cleaverack, Braintrim, Northmoreland and Springfield ; seventeen in number, of which, there was a re-survey made, to adjust the claim of the Pennsylvania claimants.*

*" Thus, after thirty years of strife, there was peace, peace at last in Wyoming. The record presents a sad commentary on the folly of men. Passion and selfishness predominated, and the voice of reason is unheeded. Not until after their energies and substance are exhausted, and every expedient that folly could suggest has been tried, do they open their eyes, and quietly pursue that course which common sense pointed out at first.—*Annals of Luzerne*.

Sazerac, DeForge & Fils'
 Cognac Brandies,
 Holl. "Cabinet"
 and Jamaica Rum.
 London Dock,
 Sir Robert Burnett's
 Old Tom Gins.
 F. W. Gozzen's
 Sherries.
 Glode & Baker's
 Ports.
 Guinness' Brown Stout,
 Bass' Pale Ale.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

 **B. BEVAN,** 

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fine Wines and Liquors.

Agent for John Gib-
son's Son & Co.'s Rye;
A. Keeler & C. B. Cook's
Bourbon; "Belle of Nel-
son" and "Kentucky Club"
Sour Mash Whiskies.

 **CIN BOND AND TAX PAID** 

1800.

Thus closed the *eighteenth century*, with but few, if any other events of note, to chronicle in the county's history, unless we except the construction of the beautiful road, six rods wide and five miles long, from Wyoming to Kingston, for which we are indebted to the late Mr. John Jenkins, C. E.*

The advent of the nineteenth century dawned upon the settlers when in peace and prosperity.

The men of the county, with but few exceptions, were agriculturists, and the women were manufacturers, that is, in addition to their legitimate household duties, they milked, churned, carded, spun, knit, and wove articles necessary for the use and wear of the family, and frequently assisted in field labor—they were *helpmates*. indeed.

The population of the county at this period was *only* 12,839.†

Anthracite coal was experimented with in the city of Philadelphia, when it was pronounced as perfectly useless for heating purposes, etc.

This year the contract for the building of the church, "Old Ship Zion," at Wilkes-Barre, was awarded to Joseph Hitchcock. It was to be built from subscriptions, and the

*This road traverses nearly the centre of the Wyoming Valley, and over the most interesting part. A most delightful drive! The *Wyoming Boulevard* of the future.

†From 1787 to 1800, the average annual expenditures of the county were \$3,600, and the value of property for taxable purposes amounted to about \$700,000.—*Annals of Luzerne*.

A. F. HITCHLER,

✧ JEWELER. ✧

PLYMOUTH, - PENN'A.

WESTERN TICKET AGT. PENN'A R. R.

FELDMAN'S
Star Drug Store,

NORTH MAIN STREET,
PITTSTON, - PENN'A.

*Strict attention paid to the Compounding of
Physicians Prescriptions.*

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

1800—proceeds from the sale of the public ferry, but owing to a lack of funds, twelve years elapsed ere it was completed.

The Slocums' erected an iron forge in the "Hollow." The smelting was done by charcoal, coal not being in use for that purpose until *thirty-six years* later. It was the first forge erected in the Lackawanna Valley.

1802—Turnpike roads came into requisition, when a charter was procured to construct the "Easton and Wilkes-Barre turnpike." This road cost \$75,000 and was a financial success.

The settlement of Ragged Island, now Carbondale, by Dr. Ailsworth, of Rhode Island, occurred during this year.

1804—The old church, now at Forty Fort, was erected. It was the *first finished* church in the county.

At this period there were six distilleries in Wilkes-Barre, "distilleries are said to be the *earliest* institutions in the Valley." Men drank whisky freely, and women and children to some extent. It was a morning and evening beverage, in many cases, no doubt, taken medicinally.*

A new court house, in the form of a cross, to replace the old "log" court house, was completed at Wilkes-Barre. It cost, including furniture and fixtures \$9,356.06. "The commissioners declared it both elegant and convenient." Thirty-two and a half gallons of whisky was used at the raising of the building. How many drank of this quantity it is not known.

To perfect the boundary lines of the county a portion of the north-western corner was annexed to Lycoming county.

The first debating society in the county was organized in this year at Wilkes-Barre, and was well attended.

*Whisky was sold at retail, by Matthias Hollenback, Wilkes-Barre, at the following prices: Quart \$1.50, "Nip" 8 cents.—*Annals of Luzerne*.

Five gallons of whisky, worth one dollar per gallon, purchased, in the vicinity of the "Notch," one hundred acres of land, "now owned and mined by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and worth at least \$5,000 per acre."—*History Lacka. Valley*.

WILLIAM J. WALSH

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

AND DEALER IN

All Kinds of Hardware.

*Headquarters for Galvanized Iron Cornice and
Ornamental Work.*

*Special Agent for all Leading Cook and
Heating Stoves.*

Headquarters for Furnace Work.

Roofing and Cornice Work Specialties.

—JOBBER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO—

Cor. Butler and Main Sts.,

PITTSTON, PA.

1805—The first animal show, an elephant, exhibited in Wilkes-Barre. Everybody went to see the "Jumbo" of the time.

The Old Slocum House was the first frame building erected in Slocum Hollow (Scranton), and the second built of like material was erected by Benjamin Slocum.

The old "log" court house, Wilkes-Barre, was converted into an academy, it having been removed westward of the new court house, a few feet. The first teacher was Dr. Thayer, who was followed by Mr. Finney, and the latter by Mr. Garrick Mallery, under whom the school became celebrated as an institution of great learning, and students from home and abroad thronged its benches.

1806—The first white child born in Carbondale. This was on the spot now known as "Meredith Place," where Ailsworth, the first settler, built his habitation.

The Wilkes-Barre library instituted, but did not exist long.

Wilkes-Barre Borough was incorporated this year, and the first Burgess was Judge Fell. *Population* about 500.

A two-horse stage commenced running this year, between Wilkes-Barre and Easton, running through in a day and a half, at \$3.50 each passenger.

1807—Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company organized, but the bridge was not completed until eleven years later, and then at a cost of \$44,000.

About this time the old jail on East Market street, was completed at a cost of nearly \$6,000. It was also the residence of the Sheriff and his family.

1808—Anthracite coal burned for the first time, as an experiment, in a hickory grate by Judge Fell, in the "Old Fell Tavern," on the corner of Washington and Northampton streets Wilkes-Barre. This being a success it was soon noised abroad, iron grates were erected, and coal was soon afterwards transported to the sea-board cities, and other places for domestic use.

—•—•—•—•—•—•— CARD

To My Patrons:

*Having accepted the agency for the
"Philip Best Brewing Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
I am now prepared to supply the trade and families with
their celebrated "Export" Beer.*

*These beers are highly recommended by Physicians
as a stimulant and as a remedy for debility, as also for
table use.*

Yours Respectfully,

GEO. A. LOHMANN,

'Proprietor Lohmann's Restaurant and Dining Rooms.

139 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

N. B.—Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

C. W. FREEMAN

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

203 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

*By far the largest and most elegant stock of
Fine Goods ever brought to this city, including
Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry,
French Clocks, Bronze and Gold Headed Canes,
and other fine goods.*

1808—A small portion of the county of Northumberland was added to Luzerne so as to perfect the boundary line.

1809—The first Methodist Camp-meeting, in the county, was held near the village of Wyoming, then called *New Troy*.

1810—The first Banking House in Wilkes-Barre, opened as a branch of the Philadelphia Bank.

In this year the Luzerne County Agricultural Society was first organized for the advancement of the farming interest, but the first annual fair was not held until forty-eight years later, and then at Wyoming on the present fair grounds, hence it would appear that the farmers generally, did not take much interest in fairs. So has it been up to the present time.

The government contracted to carry the mails, and post offices were established at Plymouth, Kingston and Pittston.

A strip was taken from Luzerne county and added to Bradford and Susquehanna counties. *Population of the county 18,109.*

1811—The first nail factory was erected in Wilkes-Barre.

1812—The first church erected and completed in the Public Square, Wilkes-Barre. Various sects worshipped therein, until the Methodists and Presbyterians could not agree—when it became the property of the former by purchase.

The first paper mill was erected on Toby's creek.

War with England having been declared, the "Wyoming Matross." Capt. S. Thomas, a volunteer company, the first military company in the county, tendered their services to the government. They served in a Pennsylvania regiment with *distinction*.

1813—Two four-horse wagon loads of coal sent to Philadelphia, this was the first large quantity sent from the valley to that city.

1815—Where Scranton proper stands now was a *wilderness*.

1817—A company was organized to make the Lackawanna river navigable. It was not a success.

H. D. JUDD & CO.,



UPHOLSTERERS

AND

UNDERTAKERS,

PHŒNIX HALL BLOCK,

PITTSTON,

-

PENN'A.

Prompt Attention Given to all Work.

*Upholstering Done, and Funerals Intrusted to
our Care will Receive Unremitting Attention*

- 1818—The *Gleaner*, a newspaper published in Wilkes-Barre, was the early parent of the present *Union-Leader*. During a period of sixty-eight years it has appeared under several different names.
- 1819—Mr. H. W. Drinker, anxious to develop the resources of the county, proposed to erect an inclined plane railroad from Pittston to the Delaware Water Gap, to be operated by hydraulic power. It was, however, never attempted.

1820.

Population of county 20,027.

Coal to the amount of 800 tons was mined during this year in the Wyoming Valley. *

- 1822—St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Wilkes-Barre, was completed.

Maurice Wurts, the first person to mine coal in Carbondale, then called "Ragged Island." He erected a building which was afterwards called the "Log Tavern."

- 1823—The first organ in the county was placed in St. Stephen's church, Wilkes-Barre, and the first tune played was *Yankee Doodle*.

- 1824—A terrific hurricane carried the Wilkes-Barre bridge from off its piers quite a distance up the river.

The first river boat propelled by horse-power, arrived in Wilkes-Barre from Nescopeck. It was a wonder.

The first brewery erected in Wilkes-Barre by an Englishman named Ingham. Ale was the article brewed.

*A small amount of coal was mined this year also in the Lehigh region.

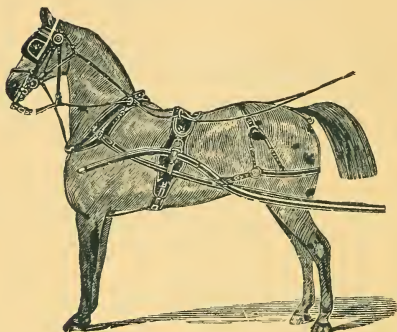
NOTE.—Mr. Wurts, from 1812, was the pioneer coal man of the Lackawanna Valley, and owned large tracts of land, which were worth then, or rather could be bought, at from fifty cents to \$3.00 per acre, he owned and mined coal from the ground whereon the city of Carbondale is now located.

Mr. W. had a brother named William, who also was interested with him in the development of coal lands, both very enterprising men, and to them, it may be said, may be attributed the *early* introduction of coal to the sea-board cities.

H. T. BOWKLEY,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Harness, Collars, Whips,
Robes, Blankets and



Horse Furnishing Goods
Of Every Description.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE

W. H. KERR,

Manufacturer of

Strictly First-Class Carriages, Side-Bar
Buggies, Phaetons, Etc.

THE RICE SPRING A SPECIALTY.

259 SOUTH MAIN ST., (WEST END)

PITTSTON,

PENN'A.

1826—The first steamboat drawing eight inches of water, with an engine of ten-horse power, (stern wheel), arrived in Wilkes-Barre from York Haven. All the men, women, and children flocked to the river bank to see her coming up the river.*

The borough of Wilkes-Barre limits two hundred and fifty acres, forty acres of the river bank washed away by freshets in *fifty years*.

From this year to 1834 there was but one Justice of the Peace between Pittston and Carbondale. This was Elisha S. Potter, residing at Providence, or *Razorville*, and even *he did not have much to do*.

1828—The *first* railway in the county was built between the mines, at Carbondale, and Archbald, and was afterwards extended to places where the D. & H. C. Co. had acquired coal lands.

The first locomotive, built in England, was experimented with by the D. & H. C. Co. It was a *failure* and had to be laid aside, *never to be used any more*.

*Steamboats of various capacity and draft of water have, from time to time, with more or less difficulties, navigated the Susquehanna river.

NOTE—"In the summer of 1825, three steamboats were built for the express purpose of experimenting on the Susquehanna, and, if possible, to establish the practicability of its navigation by steam. The "Codus," built at York, or York Haven, was the *first* to stem the rapid current. She was constructed mostly of sheet iron, and was sixty feet long, nine feet beam, and when laden with her machinery, and fifty passengers, drew *only eight inches* of water. Her engine was ten-horse power, and with a stern wheel moved at the rate of five miles an hour against the current.—Proceeding up the Susquehanna she was lustily cheered at every point—in a few days she reached Binghamton, from which place the "Codus" commenced her return trip, arriving in York Haven after a voyage of four months. In his report to the company, Captain Elger, who commanded her, stated that he was opposed to any further efforts to navigate the river by steam, as he believed it to be entirely impracticable."

"The "Susquehanna," the second steamboat, was built at Baltimore, by a company of enterprising gentlemen, anxious to secure for Baltimore the trade of the Susquehanna river. Her entire length from stem to stern, was eighty-two feet, while her stern wheels were each four and a half feet in diameter, with an engine of thirty-horse power, and with one hundred passengers, she drew twenty-two inches of water, *fourteen inches more* than the "Codus." After encountering numerous obstacles she arrived at the Nescopeck Falls, opposite Berwick, where she struck a rock, and her boiler exploded. Shattered, broken, and on fire, all that remained of the "Susquehanna" was carried down the conquering tide. The mangled bodies of

When you go to Plymouth call at the

GERMANIA HOUSE

Conducted on the European Plan.

Hot and Cold Meals at all Hours.

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRAVELLERS

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

SAMPLE & READING ROOMS

FRED. RIBOTZKI,

PROPRIETOR

1828—Coal was afterwards shipped over the gravity, or incline roads to the head of canal water. A not only successful mode of transporting coal to market, but said to be *economical* also.*

Coal mined near the east end of Pittston bridge.

1829—The coal trade increased rapidly, and the Baltimore Coal Company was organized.

The first county bank, the "Wyoming Bank," at Wilkes-Barre, commenced business.

her passengers and crew, dead and dying, lay on her deck or had been blown into the river.

"In 1834 Mr. G. M. Hollenback and others, at a cost of \$13,000, built a steamboat, naming her the "Susquehanna," a craft stoutly built and fitted with a fine engine of forty-horse power. She made her first trip from Owego to Wilkes-Barre in eight hours, a speed of over twelve miles an hour. On her return trip she was loaded with coal and her performances encouraged the owners very much, but when on an excursion to Nanticoke dam, she broke her shaft, and was then taken into the eddy at the outlet lock, where she afterwards sank and was abandoned."

"In 1849 a steamboat named the "Wyoming," made a few irregular trips between Wilkes-Barre and Athens, carrying coal and passengers. The trips were made only when there was sufficient depth of water, which, however, did not pay the owners, who after a couple of years experience, abandoned the enterprise."

"Determined to make another effort she was shortly afterwards followed by a steamer named the "Enterprise," a smaller vessel than the "Susquehanna," but of equal capacity. Both were propelled by stern wheels and steamed against the current at the rate of four miles an hour."

"The "Enterprise" favored by a succession of rains, during the spring time, paid the owners well, but when the rains ceased and the river began to ebb the "Enterprise" ceased to be enterprising, and she was laid up never to run again."—*Annals of Luzerne*.

Thus ended steamboat navigation on the Susquehanna until about a quarter of a century later. When it was again revived, but only to ply between Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth and Nanticoke, more especially the three latter places.

The largest of these were the "Hendrick B. Wright," (stern wheel), the "Pittston" and the "Susquehanna" (both side wheels). The former was built at Wilkes-Barre expressly for the trade by an incorporated company, after the model of the Pittsburgh boats. The "Pittston" formerly named "Owego," and the "Susquehanna, the "Lyman Truman," were built at Owego, and there owned by persons interested in a summer resort on one of the islands of the Susquehanna river. The "Owego" was purchased by Mess. J. B. Shiffer and George Smith, of Pittston, and the "Lyman Truman" by a Plymouth company, and their career was but brief. The "Pittston" and the "Hendrick B. Wright" succumbed to ice freshets for the want of a proper dock to winter in, and the "Susquehanna," like the "Susquehanna" of old, blew up at Wilkes-Barre, but fortunately without loss of life or serious injury to any person, there being but few (the crew) on board at the time.

*Both the Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson companies used these roads to Hawley and Honesdale.

CALL AT
THE BEE HIVE

FOR YOUR

Dress, Goods of Every Description.

*For your Shawls, your Cloaks, your Sacques,
your Hats, your Embroideries, your
Ribbons, your Notions, &c.*

OUR STOCK IS NEW AND COMPLETE.

A. B. BROWN'S BEE HIVE,
PITTSTON, PENN'A

Port Blanchard Hotel.

(Near the L. V. R. R.) and within fifteen minutes drive of Pittston.

Delightfully situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna
river. It is unsurpassed as a

SUMMER RESORT.

Good Boating and Fishing.

1830.

The first canal boat named the "Wyoming," launched at Wilkes-Barre.

• *Population of the county 27,399.*

1831—The first Odd Fellows lodge in the county, was held at Wilkes-Barre.

1832—The first newspaper published in Kingston, was the *Wyoming Republican*, and probably the last also.*

This year the *Anti-Masonic Advocate* was published in Wilkes-Barre, and like the *Gleaner*, (*Union-Leader*) of many names, was the parent of the *Wilkes-Barre Record*.

1833—The first steam engine manufactured in the county was made in Wilkes-Barre, by Richard Jones, a young man of much mechanical ability. This, however, was in miniature, the cylinder being only one and a half inches in diameter, with a three inch stroke, it nevertheless, propelled a paddle-wheel boat six and a half feet long, on the canal at a rapid speed.

The bones of the slain at the Wyoming massacre being collected together, they were deposited in the ground, and the corner stone of the Wyoming monument was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

1834—The North Branch Canal completed to the Lackawanna river at an immense outlay of money, and in the opinion of some persons, perhaps competent authority, it would have cost *much less* to have made the Susquehanna river navigable from its *head to tide water*.

1835—Frances Slocum, who, with others, was carried away by the Indians from her father's residence in the Valley immediately after the battle of Wyoming, was found among the Miami tribe of Indians at Logansport, Indiana. She had been brought up by the Indians, and was married

*At this time there was quite a feeling existed between the citizens of Kingston and Wilkes-Barre as to the prominence of their respective places as a business centre, etc.

G.A. EDWARDS

T. PARKER

G.S. RIPPARD

EAGLE IRON WORKS

OF MANUFACTURERS ALL

WILKES BARRE IRON FENCE & SCREEN MFG. CO.

KINDS OF

IRON FENCING

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK

WROUGHT

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

COAL SCREENS A SPECIALTY

FIRE ESCAPES IRON LADDERS & STAIRWAYS

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

WILKES-BARRE PA.

COR. UNION & CANAL STS.

1835—to a chief, by whom she had two daughters, was highly respected, and wealthy, but preferred living among the tribe to joining her family again. She was afterwards visited by her brothers to whom she gave an account of her captivity.†

1836—A small charcoal furnace erected on Toby's creek, near the site of the old paper mill.

Mr. J. J. Albright was tendered five hundred acres of land where Scranton now stands for \$5,000; yet, although long credit was offered it was considered too high a price.

The first serviceable engine of fifteen-horse power was manufactured in Wilkes-Barre, for a grist mill at Plymouth.

1840.

An extensive rolling mill and nail factory was erected at South Wilkes-Barre, at a cost of \$300,000. The population of Wilkes-Barre increased rapidly during the very short time these works were in operation. It was located on Rolling Mill Hill.

Messrs. Henry and Armstrong purchased five hundred and three acres of Scranton lands for \$8,000, but owing to the death of the latter shortly afterwards, Mr. Henry entered into other arrangements with the late Colonel Scranton and others, who commenced forthwith to erect a large iron furnace, which soon gave inspiration and another name to *Slocum Hollow*, the *most humble* of all the villages of its day in the county.

In the days of "hard cider," Capoose, afterwards Deep Hollow, and later Slocum Hollow, was in honor of the President of the United States named Harrison.

†She was the *great aunt* of the well-known "Granger" Slocum, of Exeter Borough.

THE



PITTSTON, PA.,

DRY GOODS, &c.

We have decided to abolish our Carpet Department and we are determined to close out our entire stock of Carpets this season. Parties desirous of purchasing anything in this line will do well to call on us at once and secure bargains for less than cost.

COONS & ULLMAN,
MANAGERS TRADE PALACE.

JARCK'S

Spectacles and Eyeglasses

— THE BEST —

They have nicely finished hard frames and are set with the finest achromatic lenzes, which do not strain the eyes, but will keep them cool. For sale by

J. E. JARCK,

Pittston, Pa.

Jeweler and Optician.

The finest stock in Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, etc., at the very lowest prices. First-class repairing done in every department.

1840--Population of county 44,006.

1842—Another strip was taken from Luzerne to form the county of Wyoming.

The first balloon ascension in Wilkes-Barre, the aeronaut was Wm. Wise.

New York capitalists, erected in Wilkes-Barre, an anthracite furnace operated by *steam power*.

White Haven borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 1,408.

1843—A most terrible disaster occurred in the mines at Carbondale, by the caving in of about *forty acres* of land, burying beneath it a number of miners, some, however, were rescued alive, others were brought out dead, and some more or less injured, but many were never found, although every effort was made to find them.

The first railroad (L.C.&N.C.) was completed by way of Solomon's Gap, from Wilkes-Barre to White Haven, and on the first day of May the first train of passenger cars entered the Wyoming Valley.

A rolling mill and nail factory erected by the Scranton Iron Co., commenced work, which led to large investments being made in coal lands.

At this time the village of Harrison (Scranton) had no postoffice, while Hyde Park and Providence had, nor had the village a minister, lawyer or physician.

1844—September 24. The Kingston Seminary was formerly opened with the Rev. R. Nelson, A. M., as principal.

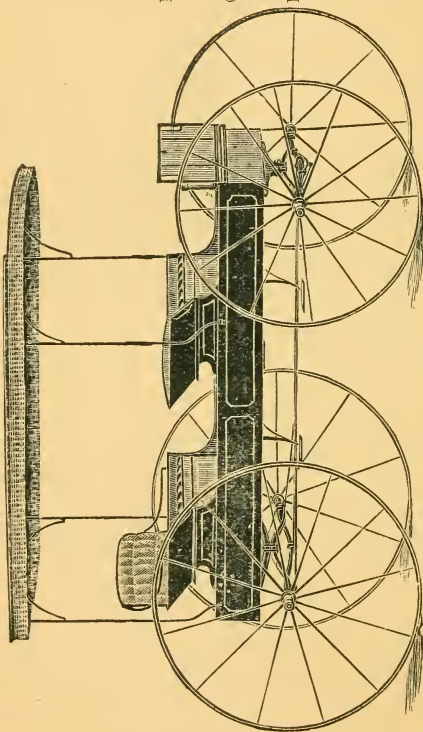
1845—Dr. Gideon Underwood was the first resident physician in Harrison.

1846—A great and disastrous flood occurred, which carried away many valuable bridges erected over the Susquehanna river.

December 7. The Wyoming Artillerists, under command of Captain E. L. Dana (ex-Judge Dana), left

THE NEW PERFECTED RUNABOUT WAGON.

Patented January 15, 1885.



BUGGIES,
SURRIES,

1 & 2 SEAT
PHAETONS.

STYLE
AND
FINISH

UNSURPASS'D

PLATFORM

AND

BUSINESS

WAGONS

(ON HAND AND
TO ORDER.)

PRICES BELOW
COMPETITION.

Leads the world in Public favor. Light, strong, durable, cheap. It hangs low down, and is easy of access. Has few parts, and none to get out of order. Fully warranted in every respect. The weight imposed is carried next the Hub, hence no springing of the axles. The length of spring secures requisite motion. Our Perfected Brace that runs from reach, clipping around on each side of bolt on front axle prevents the rolling of same, which is the fault of other Runabout Wagons, makes this wagon, with the superior quality of work and finish we put in, absolutely without a rival as the most serviceable and durable lowest priced wagon for general use ever produced. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Special attention given to export orders.

CHADWICK & HALLSTEAD 107 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. U. S. A.

1846—Wilkes-Barre for the seat of war in Mexico. The majority returned with Captain Dana still in command, after an absence of nearly three years, covered with honor and glory.

The *Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad company* was the parent of the present L. V. R. R. The former languished for many years because it was deemed impossible to construct a road for practical use along the banks of the *Lehigh* above Mauch Chunk, which in a quarter of a century later, was however, demonstrated *possible and practical*.

The Scrantons' made a contract for twelve thousand tons of T rails with the New York and Erie railroad company.*

The Luzerne Monumental Association completed the Wyoming Monument.

1847—The first quantity of T rails made in Harrison were for the New York and Erie railroad.

1848—The first drug store opened in Harrison by Drs. Throop and Sherrerd.†

The first Jewish synagogue was erected in Wilkes-Barre.

1849—The first Roman Catholic church was erected in Pittston.

1850.

September, Continual heavy rain in the early part of this month caused a most destructive flood in the Susquehanna river, and its tributaries; the loss of life and property was greatest on the latter. The *Wapwallopen*

*Four hundred horses and mules, with a large corps of men were engaged in delivering this contract for rails at the mouth of the Lackawaxen, Pike county.

†Prior to this Wilkes-Barre was *headquarters* to supply the few wants of the inhabitants of the county. The *women* doctored the family almost generally, and the drug store was the *forest, field and garden*.

PITTSTON
Iron Roofing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

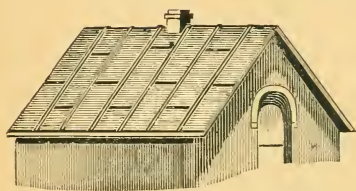
CROWL'S

PATENT

Iron Roofing

AND

Corrugated Crimped
Edge and Plain



ROOFING AND SIDING.

Send for Circulars and Prices.

DOCK STREET, PITTSTON, PA.

Spring Mountain Hotel,

ROBERT GAUFF, Proprietor.

Located near the Highest Point in Luzerne

County, and Fifteen Minutes Drive

from Hazleton.

JEANESVILLE, PA.

1850—dashed madly over the country, sweeping away two of the powder mills of Messrs. Knapp & Parrish. The *Nescopeck* undermined the dam of the forge of S. F. Headley and bore off to the Susquehanna the lifeless bodies of *twenty-two* men, women and children, who had assembled in one building on elevated ground, as was supposed the best place for safety.

The first person executed under Pennsylvania law, and since the organization of the county, was James Cadden, for the murder of Daniel Gilligan.

The first newspaper published in Pittston was the *Pittston Gazette*, and it still lives.

The population of the county was 56,072.

1851—The Lackawanna and Western railroad opened for business to Great Bend, thus enabling people from the valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna to reach New York in one day instead of two, as before.

The first shipment of coal was made by the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., aggregating 6,000 tons.

The D. L. & W. R. R. opened to Great Bend, opening a more direct route to New York, and by the L. & B. to Philadelphia, etc.*

The plank road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston constructed at an outlay of \$45,000. It did not last long. Wooden roads are poor things.

March 15. City of Carbondale incorporated. The first mayor was James Archbald.

1852—May 14. Hyde Park Borough incorporated.

Scranton had but one hotel, but, this year was built and completed the "Wyoming House," now known as the "The Wyoming." It was then the largest and most commodious hotel in the county, and was erected of

*While the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, with its greater length of thirty-three miles, carried 187,583 passengers during the year 1867, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg transported 269,564—an excess of 81,981 persons.—*Hist. Lacka. Valley.*

PITTSTON

Parlor and Billiard Saloons

North Main and Cron Streets,

Choice Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porter

AND CIGARS.

GEORGE SMITH,

PROPRIETOR.

PITTSTON, - PENN'A.

1852—brick by the Lackawanna Iron company, who sold it to Mr. J. C. Burgess, an excellent hotel keeper, under whose management the *mammoth* structure prospered for several years. It has since passed to another owner, and has recently been enlarged and improved so as to compare favorably with other *first-class* hotels elsewhere.

West Pittston had but three dwellings.

Breaking coal by machinery, *i. e.* preparing the sizes for market, was first inaugurated by the D. L. & W. Coal Co., at Scranton, and a few years later the D. & H. C. Co., also commenced doing so. Although very convenient it entails an immense waste of pure coal.

1853—The original charter of Drinker's railroad was purchased by Colonel Scranton with the view of planning a continuous railroad, by way of the Delaware Water Gap, from Scranton to New York, and the union of the Lackawanna and Western railroad company, with the Delaware and Cobb's Gap railroad company, was consummated under the present title of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company.

April 11. Pittston Borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 7,472.

1854—The first gas works in the county was erected in Wilkes-Barre, and the borough was first lighted in 1856.

1855—Mr. Grimer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., commenced laying out the grounds at Hollenback Cemetery. Nature combined with skill done much to beautify this beautiful city of the dead.

1856—The first Roman Catholic church in Wilkes-Barre, was erected on Canal street. The present large and handsome structure, on Washington street, was completed about thirteen years ago.

February 11. Scranton Borough (formerly Capoose, Deep Hollow, Harrison, Scranton), incorporated.

Dickson & Co. (Dickson Manufacturing Company),

Star Drug Store,

THOMAS H. JONES, PROP'R

130 South Main St., Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa.

—PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED—

SPECIALTIES:—Jones' Botanic Bitters, a true tonic and invigorator. Jones' Botanic Cough Syrup, a reliable remedy. Jones' Botanic Liniment, unexcelled for rheumatism. Jones' Botanic Pile and Gravel Pills, a positive cure.

Cymry Cofiwch am y lle hwn!

Carter's Hotel,

Main St., Plymouth, Pa.

Pool and Billiard Rooms

A No. 1 Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

THOMAS CARTER. PROP'R.

1856—commenced erecting their works in Scranton, and in the following year started the foundry, giving employment to about *thirty men*.

The first locomotive engine traversed the D. L. & W. R. R. to the Delaware river.

The corner stone of the present court house, Wilkes-Barre, was laid by lodge No. 64, A. Y. M., it was completed in January, 1860, at a cost of \$85,000, and probably as much more has been expended since in enlarging and alterations.

A small portion of Foster township was taken from the county and annexed to Carbon county.

1857—The fire department of Wilkes-Barre was reorganized by C. C. Plotz, under whom it became very popular.

The first fire insurance company, in the county was "The Wyoming Insurance Company," now defunct.

August 19. West Pittston Borough incorporated.

November 23. Kingston borough incorporated.

This year was very trying to men in business, as indeed it was to all persons, a panic prevailed, and trade became paralyzed.*

In this year was organized "The Welsh Philosophical Society and Free Library Association," at Hyde Park, Scranton.†

*There was but little money in circulation, and that a State bank currency of *doubtful* value. Counterfeit bills were *legion*. One State, unless a liberal discount was allowed, refused other State's bills, and in some States were not received at all. Those who are averse to the present national bank system should not *forget the days* when the money in circulation was simply *trash* in comparison with the national notes now in circulation, *worth their face all over the country*.

†This society in its infancy assembled in the houses of Welsh miners for recreation, amusement and literary exercises, when it was *dubbed* a Literary Society. But at a later period the name was changed to "The Welsh Philosophical Society," by which name it is now known.

Curious specimens of coal formations have been collected from time to time by its members, which soon developed into a very interesting museum, portions of which have been sold to raise funds to establish a library.

The Hon. R. Percy Pyne, of New York City, was a buyer of some of the specimens, and afterwards presented the library with five hundred dollars.

In 1875 the society, by a great effort, succeeded in holding the *largest Elsteddfod* that has ever been held in the State, in aid of the library, and

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

In my business if you want a good article you must pay fair prices; you cannot buy well-known brands at low figures. For instance, Rhine Wine is worth from 75 cents to \$9.00 per bottle; Brandy from \$2.50 to \$6.50; a small bottle of Hungarian Wine \$2.50; Moselle, Madeira, Sherries, Clarets, etc., range about the same. The only pure still wines that you can buy at low prices, are Domestic: Catawba, Port, etc. A gallon of good old Rye is worth \$5.00, and, as a rule, when you buy it for less you get the worst of it. I have the best goods that money (cash) will buy; and if people must use liquors they should buy the best or none. My liquors are just as represented, for they are released by my broker and forwarded to me direct from the Custom House. If you have no use for liquors I can sell you a variety of mineral waters at low figures. I am the sole agent in Luzerne county for Dunbar's Bethesda Water. If you have any doubts about it send to the springs, Waukesha, Wis., for further information. The water comes direct from the springs. Send for circulars, For sale in bottles, carbonated, or barrels, halves and quarters. If you have anything wrong with your kidneys or bladder give whisky the cold shoulder and use Bethesda Water; it will afford relief in every instance. Ask any reputable physician about it.

BEN. DILLEY,

45 West Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

1858— August 23. Waverly Borough incorporated.

The first newspaper published in Plymouth was *The Plymouth Register*.

On the eleventh of February, this year, several gentlemen met at the "Old Fell Tavern," Wilkes-Barre, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the burning of anthracite coal, in an open grate; when it was determined to establish a historical society—in the following May the present society was organized.

A wind storm, or squall, carried away one-third of the roof of the Pittston Ferry Bridge.

1859—On January twenty-fifth of this year, was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet, Robert Burns.

The admirers of the immortal bard, from *far and near*, in the county assembled at the "Butler House," Pittston, where they sat down to an excellent collation, followed by toast and sentiment, after which they danced and sang the jovial song. It was a *gala* day.

New Columbus Borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 134.

1860.

The Wilkes-Barre Water Company turned on the water for the supply of the inhabitants.

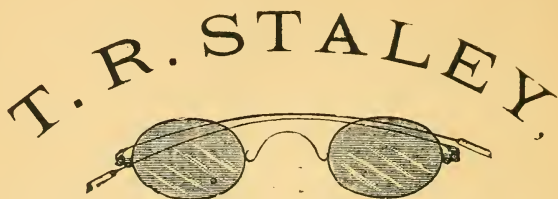
Population of county 90,244.

\$1500 was realized from the proceeds, and from *voluntary* contributions, of which amount the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., very generously contributed \$1000.

From the proceeds of two other Eisteddfods held in 1880 and in 1885, the number of books in the library was increased to about two thousand volumes of interesting and useful works, in addition to which, all the prominent journals, periodicals and other publications are received as issued.

The president, T. R. Hughes, Esq., to whom the writer is indebted for the above information, says: "No one can estimate the incalculable benefit that flows from the weekly meetings of such a society. * * * *

The society numbers among its members and ex-members, not a few of the ablest and most prominent Welshmen in the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna."



LEADING & JEWELER.

LARGEST STOCK IN PITTSTON.

*Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Canes, Gold Spectacles,
Handsome Plush, Black, Nickle and other
Styles of Clocks.*

PURCHASES ENGRAVED FREE.

32 North Main St.,

PITTSTON, PA.

S. H. RHOADES,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

*Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders
answered with care and dispatch. Our stock of Medi-
cine is complete, genuine, and of the best quality.*

NORTH MAIN ST.

PITTSTON, PA.

1861—November 30. Shickshinny Borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 1,059.

The great war for the preservation of the Union commenced; and on April 18th, the first military company (three months men) left Wilkes-Barre for the front, agreeable to a call for troops by the government. Other companies soon followed from Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston, Plymouth and other places in the county. The whole county was aroused.

The highest ice flood for fifty years occurred this year in the Susquehanna, it done immense damage.

1862—April 10. Borough of Dunmore incorporated.

A terrible freshet occurred in the spring of this year in the Lehigh river, whereby many lives were lost, and property sacrificed. The torrent of water, like an *avalanche*, swept before it all the *dams* and *locks*, while *houses* and other *buildings* were carried from off their foundations, and so great was the damage done, between White Haven and Mauch Chunk, that no effort was made to reconstruct the dams, locks, etc. Railways, however, soon supplied the want.

1863—February 22. Snow fell to the depth of twelve inches.

1864--January 2. Remarkable cold weather. Twelve degrees below zero. A gale of wind prevailed and the Susquehanna river was frozen over in one night.

January 18. A terrible scourge, known as the *black fever*, appeared at Carbondale.

January 31. The black fever appeared at Hyde Park.

February 13. The black fever cases rapidly increased in Carbondale, and terribly fatal. The old and young, the rich and poor, were its victims. Whole families, to avoid the scourge, fled from the afflicted city.

The scarlet fever and a type of the measles, very fatal, was prevalent in Pittston and the neighborhood.

WEST PITTSTON
PAINT SHOP

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Artistic Paper Hanging,

FROM PATTERNS OF THE MOST

Unique and Newest Designs.

WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES.

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Putty, Glass, Brushes, &c.

FRANK BONSTEIN

Luzerne Ave., opposite Vine Street,

WEST PITTSTON, PA.

1864—February 17. Severe cold weather. Heavy snow drifts delay trains from New York and Philadelphia for several hours.

Never was better times in the county than was about this period. Work was plenty, wages good, and business of all kinds was in a flourishing condition, yet some people "were not happy."

February. Great numbers of emigrants, principally from Ireland, arrived in the county almost daily.

February 26. Heavy snow fell interfering with all kinds of travel.

March 17. The black fever visited the Kingston Seminary, some of the students succumbed to it almost immediately. One was the son of the principal, Dr. Nelson. The seminary was closed. One fatal case occurred in Pittston, and the very severe cold weather did not seem to check it in the least.

Rumors of two fatal cases of black fever, or as it was afterwards called "spotted fever," at Sebastapool.

1865—March 17. Another great flood in the Susquehanna river; houses, barns, canal boats, lumber, trees, fences, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, chickens and other valuable property was swept away by the current.

This year terminated the war for the Union, and although it had to be sustained at an enormous sacrifice of both *men* and *money*, the NORTH had, during the time, almost a continual run of prosperity, while the SOUTH had quite the reverse.*

February 1. The Susquehanna river overflowed its banks, and reached the fences in front of the houses on River street, West Pittston, doing much damage.

*Between the years 1861 and 1865 *thousands* of patriotic men left the county never to return again. *They sleep well!*

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
GENTS' LADIES' FINE SHOES
AT LOW PRICES.

Boston Shoe Store, Pittston, Penn'a.

AND THE

London  Liverpool Shoe House
WILKES-BARRE, PENN'A.

WISEMAN & BLATNER, PROP'RS.

PHILIP WEICHEL,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

RUMS, GINS, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &c.

Nos. 234 and 236 Penn Avenue, Scranton.

1865—The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company extended their road from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke.

February 7. After a very cold spell snow fell to the depth of fifteen inches, and the trains from New York were delayed in drifts on the Pocono mountain for many hours.

1866—The L. & S. R. R. opened from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton, and thence to Green Ridge, connecting with the D. & H. C. Co.'s road to Carbondale.

January 8. Very cold weather. Thermometer twelve degrees below zero.

February 9. Extreme cold followed by a very heavy fall of snow to the depth of ten or twelve inches.

February 24. The Susquehanna river broke up at 3 o'clock A. M., and the water rose rapidly, but the ice, however, went out nicely.

March 26. Very cold. Thermometer below zero.

April 23. City of Scranton incorporated, formed out of the boroughs of Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence, and a suburb called Bellevue.† The first mayor was E. S. M. Hill.

April 27. Plymouth Borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 6,065.

June 10. Very warm. Thermometer 110 degrees in the sun.

July 7. Thermometer 100 in the shade.

July 15. Thermometer 103 in the shade.

The hottest weather known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant was this summer.

*The L. & S. R. R. Co. laid a third rail from Gardener's switch to Scranton, and beyond, over the D. & H. C. Co.'s track, a lease of *twenty years* having been obtained of the latter for the use of the road. In 1886, the lease having expired, the D. & H. C. Co. refused to release to the L. & S. R. R. Co., the former therefore constructed a road from Gardener's Switch to the Lehigh Valley depot at Wilkes-Barre so as to connect with that road instead of the latter.

†The territory occupied by the city of Scranton was included in the Indian purchase of 1754 at Fort Stanwix, N. Y.—*Hist. Lacka. Valley.*

WILLIAMS & McANULTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures,

 **CARPETS,** 

Matting, Rugs, Linoleum, Oil Cloths

PAINTS, OILS, ETC., ETC.

WYOMING AVENUE, SCRANTON

AND

Main Street, Pittston, Pa.

1867—January 15. A heavy fall of snow delayed trains many hours. Trains from New York six hours late, and continued so for several days. Snow plows used in deep cuts and heavy drifts.

February 12. The Susquehanna river high and blocked with ice.

March 29. A terrible fire occurred in the city of Carbondale, whereby sixty stores and dwellings were destroyed.

April. A most disastrous conflagration occurred in West Market street, Wilkes-Barre, nineteen stores and three dwellings were consumed by the fiery element. They were principally, if not all, frame buildings.

April 3. Sugar Notch Borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 1,587.

May 10. Susquehanna river very high. Large quantities of lumber and drift wood passed down, in the picking up of which two men were drowned somewhere between Pittston and Wilkes-Barre.

September 20. Blakely Borough incorporated.

This year was first issued the *Daily Morning Republican*, at Scranton, now the *Scranton Republican*, so named after the party it upholds. The weekly was first issued in 1856.

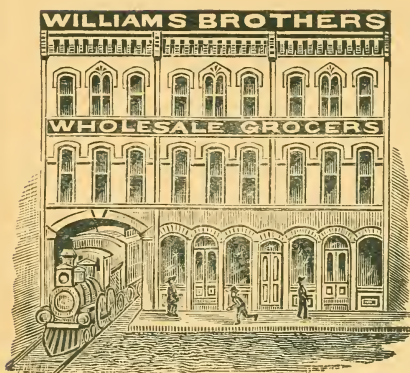
The Lehigh Valley railroad opened to Pittston Junction and connected with the L. & B. R. R.

1868—Luzerne County Agricultural Society exempted from taxation.*

1869—At the Avondale coal mine, near Plymouth, a disaster occurred, whereby over one hundred men and boys lost their lives by the works taking fire. *A most terrible calamity*

Jefferson branch of the Delaware and Hudson railroad was completed.

*It is much to be regretted that the Fair ground at Wyoming is not better patronized. delightfully situated as it is. with access from the north and south over one of the finest roads in the county.



HEADQUARTERS FOR

Pillsbury's Best,
WHITE CLOUD
 AND
Hercules Flour.

—O—
CIDER VINEGAR.

PROPRIETORS OF LION SOAP AND STARCH,
 214 and 216 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE HOUSE IN PLYMOUTH.

FRED. SCHWARTZ & BRO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

AND

BOTTLERS.

75 Main Street.

PLYMOUTH, PA.

1869—May 10. The Susquehanna river overflowed its banks.

October 4. Very heavy rains caused a freshet in the Susquehanna river, and other places, delaying the mails for several days. No trains passed over the L. & B. R. R. and L. V. R. R. for three days. Much property was damaged and life sacrificed.

December. During this month the weather was remarkably warm.

1870.

The new county prison completed at a cost of \$300,000. First prisoners entered August 19.

The first Judge of the Mayor's Court, Scranton, was W. G. Ward.

Population of county, 160,915.*

January 3. Gibsonburg borough (now Jermyn) incorporated.

February 8. Heavy snow fall, high drifts, snow on the level fifteen inches deep.

April 12. The Susquehanna river overflowed its banks and rising rapidly,

June 15. Thunder storm, with forked lightning, done much damage to property, killing three persons in Scranton, and some cattle elsewhere. Weather very sultry, followed by extreme heat.

July 20. Thermometer one hundred in the shade. A terrible wind storm passed over Pittston early in the evening, which was not felt at all on the West Side. The inhabitants of the former place were very much frightened

July 24. Heavy rain, accompanied with thunder which

*The assessed valuation of the county was \$10,703,116, actual valuation, \$173,032,720; the taxes were therefore twenty mills on the assessment, and two mills on the valuation.

THOMAS MALONEY,

UPPER PITTSTON, PENN'A.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

PROVISIONS

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

1870—resembled the booming of artillery, and the lightning was so vivid as to brilliantly illuminate the western heavens ; it was a grand and beautiful sight.

October 14. Beautiful *Aurora Borealis* illuminated the whole heavens.

A grand display of northern lights, the heavens were of a red lurid glare.

December 28. The Susquehanna river was frozen over solid.

1871—January 17. Although there had been no rain in the valley for a long time, the Susquehanna river, full of thick ice, broke up suddenly to-day, and passed out without doing much damage.

January 29. An almost continual fall of snow for several days made good sleighing.

Music Hall block, Wilkes-Barre, completed at a cost of \$120,000. The opera house was opened by Louise Kellogg, in concert, February 2d.

May. After a long strike all the mines, excepting the D. & H., D. L. & W. and Pennsylvania companies, commenced work.

May 4. City of Wilkes-Barre incorporated. The city covered nearly three thousand acres, with a population of about 25,000. The first mayor was I. M. Kirkendall.

May 12. Gouldsborough borough incorporated. So named after the renowned Jay Gould, who at one time operated a tannery there.

May 16. The valley was visited to-day by a heavy wind storm accompanied with rain. At Scranton it was fearful and did much damage.

May 17. The extreme ill-feeling incurred by the miners' strike, caused the death of two men. When returning from work they were shot by some persons who followed them shouting "black-legs," etc.

STANDARD
JAVA and other COFFEES.

Fine Teas,
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

CALL AT
HURLBUT & CO'S
STORE

Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES,
DELICACIES, ETC., ETC.

PITTSTON, PENN'A.

IMPORTED AND KEYS WEST

CIGARS

DAVID ANTHONY,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

NO. 8 NORTH MAIN ST.

OPP. PA. COAL CO'S OFFICE.

PITTSTON, PA.

BY CYMRU GALWCH YMA.

1871—May 24. Pleasant Valley borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 1,913.

May 27. A terrible accident from fire occurred in the West Pittston colliery. Twenty men were killed, and seventeen who were imprisoned three hundred feet underground, were eventually rescued alive, and in a few months afterwards seventeen men were killed, by gas explosion in the Eagle colliery at Pittston.

July 16. A severe hailstorm passed over the valley, the stones were from one-half to one ounce in weight, doing immense damage to crops, buildings, etc.

July 30. For several days steady and heavy rain fell, much to the detriment of crops, etc. This year was eventful for storms, fires, strikes, and loss of life in various ways.

October 23. Jeddo borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 350

1872—February 1. A terrible accident occurred on the L. V. R. R., near White Haven. The train jumped the track and fell into the Lehigh river. Some of the passengers were killed and others seriously injured.

February 3. No snow of any amount fell this winter until this day, when it came down thick and fast.

March. The most boisterous and coldest weather in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is recorded that such weather prevailed in this same month one hundred years ago.

June 26. The Susquehanna river was remarkably high for the season of the year.

November. The horse epidemic, "epizootic," which had been very prevalent elsewhere, raged in the county fearfully. Cattle were used for draught purposes; horses on the streets were very few.

December 26. Thermometer was ten degrees below zero, and snow twelve inches deep, followed by much colder weather—coldest weather in a *decade* of time.

JOHN SCRIMGEOUR.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL

Plumber and Brazier

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Gas and Steam Fitter, &c.

*ESTIMATES AND CONTRACTS PROMPTLY
MADE ON APPLICATION.*

North Main Street, PITTSTON, PA.

1873—The Water Street Bridge, then called the "Depot Bridge," was partially built and completed in the following year.

During this year a panic interfered very much with business generally. The results which accrue, sooner or later, from civil war, had for some time begun to affect trade, for the government, during the conflict, were consumers to a great extent ; but, when peace was proclaimed industries of every description, were more or less affected ; some seriously, by the disbanding of the vast army then in the field.*

1874—The steamboat "Hendrick B. Wright," built and completed, to ply between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke.

January 31. Nanticoke borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 3,884.

April 24. Archbald and Olyphant boroughs incorporated.

April 24. Ashley borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 2,799.

1875--February. Severely cold weather. Thermometer ranged during the month from five to fifteen degrees degrees below zero. Plenty of snow and ice.

March 6-8. Snow fell to the depth of twenty-eight inches, five to six feet in drifts.

In the spring of this year a terrible ice freshet done great damage to the land on both sides of the Susquehanna river, and in its course carried away three bridges at Pittston.

The ice broke up with a noise resembling the roar of artillery, while the huge pieces rose high above the river bank, and carried away all they came in contact with ; yet, destructive and threatening as it was, the sight was, nevertheless, as grand as it was terrible, and not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant had such an appalling

*Events, if any, of note, in 1873-4, are not chronicled herein, owing to the loss of the compiler's diaries for those years.

Cigar Emporium

AND

GENERAL TOBACCO STORE.

PLYMOUTH, PA.

Smokers Articles in every Variety.

SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED.

*Dealer in Fine Wines, Liquors and Mineral Waters.**No Specialties. Everything A No. 1.*

"JOE" HARRIS. PROP'R.

J. P. HARRIS,

AGENT FOR ALL

American Watches

DEALER IN

Diamonds and Jewelry

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**PLYMOUTH, PA**

1875—sight occurred before. Communication with West Pittston was afterwards maintained by steamers, flats and row boats.

The beautiful side-wheel steamboat, "Owego," purchased by Messrs. Shiffer & Smith, arrived in Pittston from Owego, to ply between between Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth and Nanticoke.*

The Cliff works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company destroyed by fire.

Pittston Depot Bridge, as also the L. & B. R. R. bridge were rebuilt this year and opened for traffic.

June 10. Music Hall, Pittston, erected and completed by Howell & Campbell, at an outlay of \$40,000. It was opened by Caroline Richings Bernard, in "Old Folks" concert.

A *Welsh Eisteddfod*† held in Hyde Park, Scranton, over 5,000 persons were comfortably seated in the great *Marque*, the programme occupied three days. *Oes y byd ir iaeth cymraeg*.

The coal mined in the county during this year is estimated at 12,000,000 tons, or more than HALF of the entire product of the anthracite region, and if the waste lost in the preparation of coal for market was included, it would swell the amount to about 15,000,000 tons actually mined.

The getting of this enormous amount of coal, gave employment to upwards of 30,000 men and boys in and around the mines, who received for their labor *from a million and a half to two million dollars per month*.

*Steamboats, like the old adage, "it never rains but pours," soon became many, there being no less than a dozen of various sizes and styles, floating on the bosom of the tranquil, but deceptive Susquehanna. To use a commercial phrase, "the market was glutted."

†Eisteddfod is the *Welsh* for *Congress*, a meeting of bards, or learned people, who, in the delivery of essays, singing, music, etc., before competent judges, compete for prizes of more or less value. Such assemblies are very much esteemed and appreciated, both in North and South Wales, and are not only instructive but entertaining also.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

S E I B E L ' S



DEALERS IN

PRIME MEATS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bologna and Frankfort Sausage

*Superior Brands (Smoked and Green) Sugar
Cured Hams, Smoked and Green Bacon,
Corned Beef and Pork.*

Poultry and Game in Season

North Main Street,

PITTSTON, PA.

1876.

"Breathes there a Yank so mean, so small,
Who never says 'Wall, neow; by gaul,
I reckon, since old Adam's fall,
There's never growed on this 'ere ball,
A nation so all-fired tall
As we Centennial Yankees.' "

January 1. A most beautiful day, like early spring. Thermometer fifty-six degrees in the shade. The advent of the centennial year was celebrated with much *eclat*.

January 17. Parsons borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 1,498.

February 13. An explosion of fire damp through the carelessness of one man, occurred in the West Pittston Colliery. Four men were killed and six severely injured.

March 29. Very cold, the wind *whistled* and *roared* and the dust arose in clouds, driving people from the streets to shelter.

During the fore part of this eventful year, was built of iron, and completed, the Pittston Ferry Bridge, a very handsome structure, combining beauty with strength; the east end lands on Main street many feet beyond and above where the old bridge did, the L. V. R. R. passing directly underneath.

The Wilkes-Barre City Hospital was also built and completed this year, on grounds overlooking Hollenback Cemetery and the Susquehanna river, a very desirable location.

May 26. Freeland borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 624.

W. R. WILLIAMS & CO..

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN

House Furnishing Goods

AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Heaters, Tinware, Slate, Mantels.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

167 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

RAILROAD STREET, KINGSTON. PA.

EVANS & SON,

Chemists and Druggists.

PHARMACEUTISTS.

—PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED—

*Dealers in Toilet and Fancy Articles, Mineral Waters,
etc., etc Choice brands in*

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

1876—The county auditors unearthed strange things which caused the arrest and punishment of several of the county officials, and the appointment by the court of "seven year auditors."

June 8. The New Iron Bridge (Ferry Bridge) opened to the public *free* to July 1st.

June 22. After a long heated term the mercury came down to pleasant figures.

October. Immense trains in sections, full of people, on the L. V. R. R., went daily to and from the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

Thus ended in the *County of Luzerne* the *one hundredth year* of the independence of the *United States of America*.

1877—February 11. A grand curling match, Pittston vs. New York, at Pittston. The former were victorious.

March 17. Two acres of surface at the "Diamond Mine," near Wilkes-Barre, caved in, damaging houses, etc.

March 28. Ten inches of snow fell during the night.

May. Occasional cold rains and light frosts occurred.

May 23. Remarkable cold weather with high wind brought fires and overcoats into requisition, followed in a few days by a sudden rise of temperature of many degrees.

July 22. General Osborne ordered the Third Division, National Guards, under arms, owing to a great railroad strike, threatening violence.

July 25. Intense excitement over the railroad strike. Business suspended. Mayor McKune, of Scranton, appointed an advisory committee.

July 26. The engineers and pump men abandoned their posts. Mines flooded with water. The strike excitement increased.

July 30. Trains on the L. & B. R. R. stopped by strikers at Kingston and Plymouth, and on the L. V. R. R. at Sugar Notch and Fairview.

PETER G. WALSH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

AND DEALER IN ALL

Popular Stoves, Ranges and Heaters.

*Headquarters for Galvanized Cor-
nice and Furnace Work.*

Roofing & Furnace Work Specialties.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

29 South Main Street, Pittston, Pa.

1877—A riot occurred at Scranton, four men were killed and several wounded. The governor was telegraphed to send troops to the rescue.*

August 2. A riot occurred at Plymouth. Troops arrived accompanied by Governor Hartranft and staff, in Scranton. L. & B.R.R. track at Nanticoke and Plymouth was torn up. Hotels and saloons closed, and intense excitement prevailed.

August 3. The Twentieth Regiment Veterans arrived from Philadelphia. Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth and Nanticoke were occupied by troops.

August 5. Twelve companies of United States troops arrived in Wilkes-Barre, and other United States troops arrived in Scranton.

August 7. A general strike by the miners throughout the Wyoming region, which continued until October 19, when they resumed work at the *old* prices.

August 12. Pump men were driven from their posts, and shipment of coal stopped by a mob in Carbondale.

September 9. Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A. and staff visited Scranton and Wilkes-Barre

September 27. Some of the mines in the Wyoming region resumed work.

October 5. A disastrous fire occurred at Nanticoke. Sixteen houses were destroyed.

October 14. The Pennsylvania Volunteers return to their homes, peace being restored.

October 15. A terrible mine explosion occurred at at Jermyn's Green Ridge colliery, six persons were severely injured, and one killed.

October 18. An explosion of gas occurred in the Jermyn mines, near Scranton, resulting in a serious disaster.

October 31. The United States troops took their final departure from Scranton and other places.

*This riot resulted in the organization of the Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade N. G. P.

UNION BREWERY

PITTSTON, PENN'A.

HOWELL & KING,

BREWERS OF

ALE, PORTER, STOCK,

AND THE CELEBRATED

XXXX ALE.

—*BRANCH OFFICES:*—

*302 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa., Main Avenue,
Carbondale, Pa., S. Fell St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*

The Singer Sewing Machine

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

A Word to Our Customers, and Others:—We beg to call your attention to our Improved Family (I. F) Machine. It is almost noiseless, and moves so lightly that a child could run it for hours without fatigue; has a high arm with abundance of room; is self-threading, has a self-setting needle, and a shuttle that can be threaded without removing it from the machine and a bobbin that holds about twice as much thread as other machines. Its wearing parts are adjustable, and with ever so hard work to do, it will last a life time.

Very Respectfully Yours,

C. H. MAHON, Agt.,
PITTSTON, PA.

1878—January 21. A general stoppage of coal mining took place in the Wyoming Valley.

May 20. Yatesville borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 415.

June 17. Eighteen persons living near Pittston, poisoned by milk from a cow, the udder being bitten by a snake.

July 3. The Centennial of the Wyoming Massacre held at Wyoming. President R. B. Hayes, Governor Hartranft and other prominent gentry graced the occasion with their presence.

July 4. Continuation of the Wyoming celebration at Wilkes-Barre. A monster military and civic parade was witnessed by, probably, about one hundred thousand persons. President Hayes and Governor Hartranft reviewed the procession. A *gala* day.

August 13. An election held for the erection of Lackawanna county from a portion of Luzerne, 9,615 votes were cast for division, and 1,986 against it, and on the 21st instant, the new county, the sixty-seventh in the State, was established by the governor's proclamation.*

Estimated population of Luzerne at this time was about 220,000

September 2. Judge Bentley, an appointed Judge, organized the Courts of Lackawanna county, and the machinery of the new county was put in motion.

September 4. A terrific thunder storm and water spout visited Scranton and vicinity, doing immense damage, devastation and ruin reigned supreme.

*To form Lackawanna county there was taken from Luzerne a population of 89,000 and 440 square miles of territory measuring in length thirty-seven miles, and in extreme width twenty-two miles.

NOTE.—*County Statistics*.—Luzerne furnished the territory for Susquehanna county in 1810, and for Wyoming county in 1842. Luzerne was formed from a part of Northumberland in 1786, having then but a population of about 4,000. In 1810, when Susquehanna was formed, the population of Luzerne was 18,000, 7,000 of which she gave to Susquehanna. In 1842, when Wyoming was formed, Luzerne's population was 44,000, 16,000 of which she gave to Wyoming. There are nine counties in the State which surpass Luzerne in the number of her manufacturing establishments, and but two—Philadelphia and Allegheny—which surpass her in the value of her manufactured products. There are in the county 194,115 acres of improved, and 174,381 acres of unimproved agricultural lands, and the farms are valued at nearly \$20,000,000. The value of the agricultural products of 1875 are estimated at \$8,500,000.—*Hazleton Sentinel* in 1876.

Schappert's Hotel,

Conducted on the European and American Plan

33 South Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

German Delicacies a Specialty.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Always Fresh!

LAGER BIER

OF THE

BEST QUALITY

PETER

SCHAPPERT,

PROPRIETOR.

1878--October 3. The first train over the N. Y. & E. R. R. arrived at Carbondale.

October 12. Professor King made a successful ascension in his baloon, "King Carnival," from Scranton, and after a perilous trip landed at Norristown, Pa.

October 23. A terrific gale passed over the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, demolishing the L. I. & C. Co.'s puddling mill and unroofing houses and coal breakers.

November 5. General H. M. Hoyt, of Wilkes-Barre, was elected governor of Pennsylvania

November 20. Mr. E. E. Hendricks, of Carbondale, completed the largest wooden circular oil tank in the world. Capacity 250,000 gallons.

December 19. Nineteen mules were suffocated by the burning of a barn of the D. L. & W. C. Co.

1879--April 8. Hughestown borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 1,192.

April 21. Dallas borough incorporated. Population in 1880, 272.

April 28. The Entombed miners in the Sugar Notch colliery rescued, after seven days imprisonment in the mines. During a portion of the time they subsisted on mule flesh.

May 1. The first day of the curb-stone market at Wilkes-Barre. Curb-stone markets were not a success, nor was the elegant market house* built on Northampton street a few years previous.

May 6. An explosion occurred in the Stanton mine, Wilkes-Barre, burning eight men more or less severely.

May 28. The electric light was exhibited for the first time at Wilkes-Barre.

June 21. The mill of the Moosic Powder Co., at Jermyn; exploded.

*Now used as a street car house and stables, by the Kingston and Wilkes-Barre Street Railway Company.

≡ A CARD ≡

MERCUR & PHILLIPS,
LUMBER MERCHANTS.

OF WEST PITTSTON,

HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE AND YARD
ON

NORTH MAIN STREET, PITTSTON,

Opp. the Sinclair House,

As a means to better accommodate the Trade.

[SEE AD. PAGE 34.]

St. James Hotel,

Conducted on the European and American Plan

105 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Penn'a.

OPP. D. L. & W. R. R. DEPOT.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

BOARDING RATES:—Transient \$1.50 per day. Per week, \$7.00.

J. W. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

 **CYMRY DALWCH SYLW.**

1880.

January 4. Four boys (inmates) attempt to burn the Home for the Friendless, Scranton.

January. The "fifteen puzzle" temporarily interferes with business.

March 10. Roller skating rink (the craze) opened at Wilkes-Barre and was soon followed by others throughout the county.

March 10. Sixteen thousand brook trout was put into the Lackawanna county streams.

March 31. The "old stone house," Mill Creek, one hundred years old, was destroyed by fire.

April 15. The Armory Fair at Scranton, closed, netting \$26,050.83.

May 18. The smoke from forest fires shrouded Scranton in darkness all day.

An act of Congress passed June 14, this year, appropriated \$15,000 for the improvement of the Susquehanna river, *i. e.* to make it navigable between Richards' Island, (below Wilkes-Barre) and Pittston, and on March 3, 1881, Congress again appropriated a like sum for the further improvement of the river between these points. The only good achieved, however, was in deepening the channel above Richards' Island, to a depth sufficient, at all times, to enable steamboats, plying between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke, to pass through without any difficulty.*

December. Electric lights introduced in Wilkes-Barre at the Dickson Works, and soon afterwards at other places in the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna.

*On August 2, 1882, Congress again appropriated a further amount of \$15,000, (aggregating \$45,000), which was expended in continuing the improvements then being made between those places, and in making a thorough survey, report and estimate of the cost of making the river navigable from Pittston to Athens, the result of which will discourage any further attempt to make the Susquehanna river navigable.

THOMAS EVANS,

Painter and Grainer,

PAPER HANGER, ETC.

*Sole Agent for Holmes & Shope's Process of
Graining without Paint for a Ground Work.*

Marbleizer on Wood and Iron.

AS A PRACTICAL GRAINER IN

IMITATION OF ALL WOODS

HE CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Shop on Dock St., Pittston, Pa.

1880—Population of Luzerne 133,066. Population of Lackawanna 89,268.=222,334 for population of "Old Luzerne."

1881—January 1. The Susquehanna river at Pittston was frozen over.

February 11. The steamer, "Hendrick B. Wright," was crushed to pieces by ice.

October 2. Philip Robinson's Brewery, at Scranton, destroyed by fire.

October 26. Smallpox appeared at Wilkes-Barre.

November 7. Glenwood borough incorporated. Estimated population 350.

December 15. Laurel Run borough incorporated.

December. The smallpox broke out in Pittston and adjacent townships, and became epidemic. A sanitary committee was soon formed, and subscriptions raised to defray the expenses in battling the disease, and nursing the afflicted. One hundred and fifty cases came under the immediate notice of the committee, out of which number only twenty-six were fatal.

In addition to the above number of cases, fifty-six existed in the surrounding townships, all of which received assistance from the committee, and some of which were also fatal.*

1882—January 12. Temperature twelve degrees below zero.

January 29. A Severe storm done much damage to fences, trees and signs.

March 14. Luzerne county sold bonds amounting to \$25,000.

March 22. A very heavy snow storm throughout the Valley of Wyoming.

April 13. The disease, "pink-eye" made its appearance among the horses.

May. Smallpox still lurked in some places in the valley, notably at Nanticoke.

*The committee, especially Messrs. J. B. Shiffer and C. K. Campbell were indefatigable in their efforts to suppress the loathsome disease.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Lee Stearns & Co.,

Cor. Main and Water Sts.,

PITTSTON, - PENN'A.

CHILDREN'S PICTURES

A SPECIALTY.

1882—May 25. The corner stone of the Scranton new court house was laid.

August 22. The L. V. R. R. Co. broke ground for their new passenger depot at Wilkes-Barre, corner East Market and Canal streets.

September 23. Luzerne borough incorporated. Estimated population 2,000.

October 31. The ground was selected on Penobscot Mountain, to erect a large hotel, to be named the "Glen Summit," near the L. V. R. R.

1883—January 15. After much controversy, the boundary line between Lackawanna and Wyoming counties was settled.

February 17. The Welsh citizens of the city of Wilkes-Barre, organized the St. David's Society,* a benevolent institution. "*Calon wrth Galon.*"

May 8. A tornado wrecked buildings, trees, telegraph poles, etc., at Hazleton and other places.

July 2. A severe storm blew down trees, fences and signs.

July 21. Wyoming borough incorporated. Estimated population 2,500.

November 2. Pittston Electric Light Company broke ground for the necessary buildings.

December 2. Miners' Mills borough incorporated. Estimated population 2,500.

1884—January 8. Ice fourteen inches thick was harvested.

January 8. A heavy gale prevailed accompanied with sleet, the severest known for many years.

*The Welsh of the same city, several years ago, organized the "Wilkes-Barre Welsh Literary Society," similar in character to the "Welsh Philosophical Society," of Scranton, (see page 69).

Other nationalities have also their kindred societies, viz.: The *English* have their *St. George*; the *Scotch*, their *St. Andrew*; the *Irish*, their *St. Patrick*; the *Germans*, their *Deutsche Gesellschaft*, and last, but not least, the *Americans*, their *St. Nicholas*; but those societies generally exist in large cities, and especially in the sea-board cities where those of foreign propensity are not unfrequently applied to for help by persons arriving from abroad in destitute circumstances: a boon seldom withheld, but generally granted to all deserving persons.

BECHTOLD'S



AND

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Superior Wines, Spirituous Liquors

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— CIGARS —

*Superior "Lager Bier" always on
Draught of the best quality.*

WILLIAM BECHTOLD,

PROPRIETOR

North Main St.,

PITTSTON, PA.

 English and German newspapers received daily.

1884—January 17. Five buildings of the Consumers Powder Company blown to atoms, killing L. H. Emory, of West Pittston.

January 20. Mercury sixteen below zero.

January 20. From fifty to sixty acres of the surface at Pleasant Valley, was agitated by a caving in of the mines.

February 7. The ice broke up in the Susquehanna river at Wilkes-Barre.

An extensive caving in of the mines occurred at Hazleton, wrecking several houses.

February 8. Exeter borough incorporated. Estimated population about 2,500.

May 2. Forest fires caused an explosion in the Moosic Powder Company's buildings.

February 25. The iron bridge over Roaring Brook broke down with a drove of cattle on it.

June 16. Edwardsville borough incorporated. Estimated population 2,000.

July 17. The new clock in the Scranton court house struck the hour for the first time. The building was completed this year.

August 10. An earthquake rocked buildings and moved things generally, causing people to rush frantically into the streets.

August 26. The Ainsley planing mill and lumber yard at Hyde Park, was destroyed by fire. Lost \$75,000.

September 21. The first trip was made over the Erie and Wyoming Valley railroad from Pittston to Hawley.

October 11. Three thousand people attended the opening of the Lackawanna skating rink at Scranton.

November. The Pennsylvania railroad commenced running trains to Wilkes-Barre via North and West Branch railway.

December 7. A heavy gale of wind accompanied by

JOSEPH HILEMAN,
General Insurance Agent.

Office 2d floor Miners' Savings Bank, Pittston Pa.

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Fire, Life and Accident Risks

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

ASSETS.

Insurance Co. of North America, Phila.	\$8,977,590.00
Franklin, of Philadelphia,	3,050,306 00
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia,	2,378,918.00
Fire Association of Philadelphia,	4,250,564.07
Hanover, of New York,	2,546,513.00
Phoenix, of Hartford,	4,488,220 70
Howard, of New York,	701,264,45
Queen, of Liverpool,	1,760,320.00
North British, of London,	3,391,748.00
London Assurance, of London,	1,412,480.82
Farmers, of York, Pa.,	438,180.00

1884—drenching rain, did much damage to property throughout the Wyoming region.

December 20. Thermometer ten degrees below zero.

1885—January 2. An ice gorge in the Susquehanna river.

January 1. The Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company was organized.

January 3. Four thousand men and boys were thrown out of employment by the closing down of the D. & H. and D. L. & W. coal companies.

January 14. A quantity of California trout was left by the United States Fish Commission at Wilkes-Barre.

The Kingston road from Wilkes-Barre blocked with ice.

January 29. The Mercury was eighteen degrees below zero at Dallas.

February. The Hazard Manufacturing Company, of Wilkes-Barre, manufactured a wire rope 5,780 feet long for the Ashley plane.

February 11. Thermometer eighteen degrees below zero.

February 12. The Malindrotd convent, Wilkes-Barre, was dedicated by Bishop O'Hara.

March 2. The Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments, N. G. P. departed for Washington, D. C., to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of President Cleveland.

March 20. The Mercury was eight degrees below zero.

April 13. Heavy fall of snow which continued for three days.

April 20. La Plume borough, Lackawanna county, incorporated. Estimated population 250.

April 25. Ground was broken for the new jail at Scranton.

April 26. Fourteen sudden deaths occurred at Plymouth from an epidemic pronounced typhoid malaria.

April 27. Six more deaths occurred at Plymouth from the same cause.

April 29. Twenty-two thousand troutlings, sent by the

STOP THAT COUGH

If you have a cold or a cough, you want the best remedy you can and, in order to effect a speedy and permanent cure. There is nothing in the market which will give as prompt relief as

Compound Cough Syrup,

Pleasant to Take and Never Fails.

ANYTHING IN THE DRUG LINE AT

NAT. WOLFE'S

54 West Market Street,

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

1885—Fish Commission, arrived in Wilkes-Barre, to stock local streams.

May 4. The rail mill of the L. I. & C. Co., Scranton, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of a quarter million dollars.

The epidemic at Plymouth caused fearful ravages among the inhabitants, and much distress among destitute families, for whom subscriptions in money, etc., was solicited, and freely given by a sympathizing public.

May 11. A fever hospital was established at Plymouth, and physicians and proper nurses engaged.

May 19. The Plymouth authorities recorded nine hundred and five fever cases, very many of which were fatal.

The Wilkes-Barre Water Company commenced the construction of a new reservoir.

May 23. Mr. Shupp, treasurer, Plymouth Relief Committee, reported \$13,864 contributed in aid of the epidemic sufferers.

May 27. A well built and commodious steamboat was launched at Wilkes-Barre this year, and named the "Wilkes-Barre," sixty-horse power, with a cap carry safely four hundred passengers. She commenced running on the 27th of May between Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth and Nanticoke, and is commanded by Joel Walp, who is also sole owner.

June 12. Thirteen typhoid-malaria fever cases reported at Sugar Notch.

July 4. In addition to the usual annual games a military drill took place on Everhart's Island, for a valuable silver trophy, given by the "Pittston Caledonian Club," when Co. H., 9th Regt., N. G. P., Capt. Reap. of Pittston, and Co. C., 13th Regt., N. G. P., Capt. Moir, of Scranton, competed.*

*The unfavorable state of the weather, for a rain storm prevailed during a portion of the drill, coupled with a misunderstanding as to the nature of the tactics to be employed, especially did the latter, prevented a decision

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WILKES-BARRE, PA.

POUNDING OF PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.

 *Cofreoch am y llefydd hyn.*

1885—July 9. A terrific thunder storm visited the valley of Wyoming, while the mercury stood at ninety-five degrees in the shade.

July 21. The most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in Pittston, destroyed Ross' flour mill, and much other valuable property, including a span of the Ferry iron bridge, while the mercury stood at ninety degrees in the shade.

July. The Pittston Water Company commenced the erection of a water crib, or filter, above the Ferry bridge.

August 13. *A real live lord* (Lord Cecil), brother to Lord Saulsbury, Premier of England, was a guest at the Wyoming House, Scranton.

September 23. Mercury fell to thirty-eight degrees and at Glen Summit to thirty-five degrees.

September 25. A soldiers monument at Hazleton was unveiled and five thousand persons paraded on the occasion.

A soldiers monument was also recently erected in Carbondale.

October 12. The Erie and Wyoming Valley commenced running passenger trains between Pitt-Hawley.

October 13. A most severe wind and much damage at Wilkes-Barre and other

October 16. "Granger Jim" Slocum, of L. v. obtained a verdict for \$18,500.00 from the L. v. for laying a railroad through his farm.

being given as to the merits of the competitors, when it was proposed to drill on some future day, which Co. H would not agree to. Chief Waddell, of the club, proposed, or suggested, at a later period, to the club, that the dispute should be arbitrated by the colonels of the respective regiments, who if they could not agree, were to choose a third person, whose decision should be final. This, however, unhappily, was not done, and the trophy, in March, 1886 was eventually awarded to Co. C. much to the dissatisfaction of Co. H, who claimed they had won it fairly. It was hoped by Pittstonians, almost generally, that the trophy would have remained where "it was to the manor born."

The Oldest Established Ale and Beer Brewery in the County is the

PITSTON BREWERY,

H. R. HUGHES, PROPRIETOR.

Brewer of Ale and Porter.

PITSTON, PENN'A.



OUR PALE AND AMBER ALES ARE

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UN-X-LD

'ITY, TONE AND FLAVOR.



H. R. HUGHES & SON,

PROPRIETORS OF

Forest Castle Beer Brewery,

EXETER BOROUGH, PA.

1885—October 21. An explosion in No. 2 shaft, D. & H. C. Co. Plymouth, caused the death of six men.

October 22. The Sheldon Axle Company was organized in Wilkes-Barre.

October 26. A dense fog caused several railroad accidents.

November 1. President Cleveland made a short stop at Wilkes-Barre, *en route* to his home in Buffalo, N. Y., to cast his vote for the election of State officers.

November 4. The ground near the Lehigh Valley shops, Wilkes-Barre, was laid out to erect the Sheldon Axle Works.

November 11. A great Welsh *Eisteddfod* was held at Scranton, in the Lackawanna Rink, which during the session was crowded to excess. Upwards of five thousand persons were present at the close. *Cymry am byth*.

November 24. Eight inches of snow fell in the Wyoming Valley and much more on the mountains.

Arrangements were made to erect silk works at Wilkes-Barre.

December 18. The Pennsylvania Coal Co. commenced the removal of the ropes, etc., from the gravity road to be abandoned for the further transportation of coal to Hawley, the E. & W. V. R. R. taking its place.

December 18. A dreadful disaster occurred in No. 1 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, by the caving in of the ground cutting off the retreat of twenty-six men at work in the mines none of whom were rescued, nor have their bodies at this date (April 1, 1886) been recovered.*

*Although every effort has been made and is being made to find them, it is very doubtful whether they *will ever be reached*.

NOTE.—FATE OF THE NANTICOKE MINERS.—*Wilkes-Barre*, April 21.—The fate of the twenty-six miners at Nanticoke is sealed forever. A second bore hole was to-day driven from the face of the tunnel to the main gangway, when immediately there was a great rush of quicksand and water. This proves beyond a doubt that the mine is filled up to the roof with debris, and that all the men perished on the first day.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE FAMOUS CLOTHING HOUSE

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Ready Made Clothing.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

27 SOUTH MAIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.

J. DAVID, PROPRIETOR.

W. B. 203

1885—A similar accident occurred years ago at Carbon-dale, and later at Sugar Notch and West Pittston. (See pages 61, 85, 99, 115).

1886—January 27. A toboggan carnival inaugurated at Glen Summit. The new slide was opened by probably one hundred, or more, ladies and gentlemen; and, although the weather was not propitious, a mile was timed in 1:18.

February 19. In the morning of this day an accident occurred on the L. V. R. R., at Pittston, caused by a broken axle, to the through freight train going east, whereby two car loads of fine Clydesdale horses *en route* from Canada to Lancaster, Pa., were thrown down an embankment, seven of the horses were killed and others more or less injured. The company settled the loss to the owners satisfaction.

February 26. A cold wave from the northwest, and very high wind, accompanied by snow at intervals, followed by heavy rain and hail, made a blizzard of no mean pretension, and continued for several days, and in several places with such force as to overturn wagons, etc. Schools were dismissed on account of the extreme cold, and men at work in the fields were frozen to death.

February 27. The Susquehanna river, a second time this winter, froze over, and was completely blocked from Pittston to Nanticoke.

March 1. The first anniversary banquet in commemoration of Saint David, the *patron saint of Wales*, was held on the evening of this day at "The Wyoming," Scranton. It was a great success. Some of the most prominent Welshmen and other gentlemen, with their wives, residing in Lackawanna and the adjoining counties were present.*

*St. David ("Dewi ab Sandde"), was the son of Sandde, prince of "Ceredigion," and descended from "Cunedda Wledig," the renowned prince of the Britons, of Strathelyde, and on the retiring of St. Dubicus from the archbishopric of Caerleon, he succeeded him. This was in the reign of Arthur, of warlike fame. The account we have, however, of Cymru's, patron saint, it is to be regretted, is of a legendary character, and indeed, somewhat mythical, very unsatisfactory to the human mind. He was born, lived and died in the sixth century, and canonized A. D. 1120.

E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.'s

✱ Mining, Blasting, Sporting ✱

Manufactured at Wilmington, Del., and Wapwollopen
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Henry Belin, Jr.

General Agent

for the Wyoming District,

332 LACKAWANNA AVENUE,
SCRANTON, PA.

✱
AGENCIES:

THOMAS FORD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN B. SMITH & SON,
PLYMOUTH, PA.

F. V. ROCKAFELLOW,
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

AGENTS FOR

THE REPAUNO CHEMICAL COMPANY'S
HIGH EXPLOSIVES,
SAFETY FUSE, CAPS, EXPLODERS.



1886--March. The Plymouth epidemic Relief Committee, issued their report. There were contributions aggregating \$23,723.17, received by the treasurer, Mr. Peter Shupp, \$5,000 of which was a State appropriation, all of which was disbursed excepting a small balance of \$30.06.†

March 6. There never was seen a more beautiful sheet of ice on the Susquehanna river than on this date. It extended from the Ferry bridge to the head of Wintermoot island, and was as smooth and bright as glass. The young people of both sexes availed themselves of the opportunity it offered for most enjoyable skating. It is supposed that a thousand persons were on the ice at one time.

March 19. A man named George E. Pringle, of Kingston, was killed instantly by lightning, at New Columbus. He was on his way to Huntington Mills, where he owned a farm. It was raining at the time, and he carried an umbrella, the lightning struck the umbrella, passed down directly through his body into the earth. The umbrella was torn to shreds. His face and body were severely scorched, his clothing burned, and the soles of his shoes torn off. A deep hole was made in the ground and a large quantity of earth thrown up.

March 23. A disastrous fire, fanned by a high wind, destroyed a half dozen or more buildings mostly stores, in Pleasant Valley, entailing a severe loss.

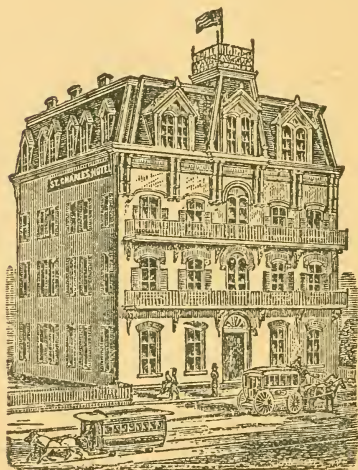
March came in and went out "like a roaring lion," the "lamb" was away somewhere.

April 1. The Susquehanna river after several days almost constant rain, rose very rapidly, several times to sixteen feet above low water mark, and in a couple of days, each time, fell just as rapidly.

†There were 1104 cases in Plymouth, of which number 114 died, and several others who fled the town were taken sick elsewhere and died. Thirty-six widows and two hundred orphan children are left to mourn their untimely loss.

St. Charles Hotel,

D. B. BRAINERD, Proprietor.



The St. Charles is one of the oldest established houses in the City of Scranton, and every convenience courted by the traveling public can be obtained at this hotel.

128 AND 130 PENN AVENUE,

SCRANTON, PA.

1886—April 7. Heavy rain for several days again caused a big freshet in the Susquehanna river. Eighteen feet above low water mark. On the Kingston flats the water was five feet deep, and travel between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston was abandoned.

April. In the early part of this month the Pennsylvania Coal Company commenced the erection of a mammoth coal breaker at Port Griffith, for the crushing of coal from some of their collieries in the neighborhood.

This breaker will have one hundred and fifty feet frontage, it will take upwards of one million feet of lumber to build it, and, when completed will be one of the largest of its kind known. It is estimated that it will have a capacity to prepare for market two thousand tons of coal daily.

The "*Cymrodorion*" society, of Scranton, was organized.*

April 13. The Lackawanna Institute of History and Science organized at Scranton, in the upper floor of the county buildings.

Two more steamboats named the "Plymouth," and "Magnolia," the former of about thirty-five horse power, with a capacity for about one hundred and twenty-five passengers, and the latter of about twenty-five horse power, with a capacity for about one hundred passengers, commenced running between Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth and Nanticoke. Both of these boats were recently rebuilt and are commanded and owned by William Jenkins, Sr., and William Jenkins, Jr., (father and son). There are now three steamboats plying between the county seat,

*The object of this society is to cultivate the social virtues among people of *Welsh descent*, in the Valley of Lackawanna and to hold an annual banquet on St. David's Day. This is the outcome of the grand banquet held on March 1st, in "The Wyoming," Scranton, and in compliance with the expressed wishes of the majority of those assembled on that occasion. (See page 117).

SYMINGTON & PERRIN,
General and Job Teamsters

DEALERS IN

Coal and Building Stone.



OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

PROMPTLY SUPPLIED TO

Hotels, Saloons, Meat and Fish Markets,

Private Families, &c.

PITTSTON,

-

PENN'A.

1886—Plymouth and Nanticoke. Not only a public convenience but a delightful ride by water also.

April. The Hazard Wire Rope Co., of Wilkes-Barre, completed a rope 24,800 feet in length, all in one piece, for the Philadelphia Traction Railway Co., it weighed thirty-two tons.

April-May. The "Authors' Carnival," was held in the Lackawanna Rink, Scranton. It was both grand and imposing, the costumes were gorgeous and elegant, and the various characters acquitted themselves beyond the most sanguine expectation—it was positive evidence of the enterprise and genius of the Scrantonians.

May. The E. & W. V. R. R. was completed to Port Griffith, and beyond, to Port Blanchard, for the accommodation of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines and breakers, which have not been at work since the gravity road was abandoned.

May 20-29—The Ninth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., held a Fair in the Metropolitan Rink, Wilkes-Barre, for the purpose of raising funds to build a new armory. It was not only a grand effort, but a grand success also. It was graced with the presence of both celebrated men and women from at home and abroad, and among the most interesting features was an imported "Punch and Judy," and a Dog show, numbering two hundred, of various breed. It was *well-founded, well-accountred, well-done, well-favored, well-patronized*, and a well-bred (af)fair, reflecting much credit on the "B. I. B." and their friends, who, were instrumental in getting it up.

And now, with these closing lines.
Our subject is exhausted 'till
Another decade has transpired.
Other pages of events to fill.

WADDELL & COMPANY

Miners and Shippers of Anthracite

COAL

MILL HOLLOW AND BENNETT COLLIERIES.

*Coal of all Sizes Carefully Prepared Free of
Slate, for Market.*

Post-office address, Pittston, Luzerne Co., Penn'a

Amount of Anthracite Coal Shipped from the "Wyoming Region" from the year 1829 to 1884, both years inclusive, compiled from "Report A. A. 2d Geological Survey of Pennsylvania."

From 1829-1830.....	50,000 tons
" 1331-1840.....	951,702 "
" 1841-1850.....	4,895,606 "
" 1851-1860.....	19,075,719 "
" 1861-1870.....	47,321,666 "
" 1871-1880.....	95,238,803 "
" 1881-1884.....	59,118,981 "
From the "Coal Trade" report for year 1885...	226,652,477 tons
	16,236,470 "
Grand Total in 57 years.....	242,888,947 tons

The tonnage is computed by "long" ton measurement, and the coal used in and about the mines is not included in the above table, which it is said will average eight per cent. of the shipment.

There was shipped from the various anthracite regions in the year 1885, 31,623,530 tons and, the amount from the bituminous regions is estimated at 25,000,000, aggregating 56,623,530 tons of coal.

The amount of anthracite mined and shipped in the State of Pennsylvania from the year 1820 to 1885, both years inclusive, to which should be added, at least, seven per cent. for local sales and colliery use, was 609,767,985.

There was coal shipped from the county of Luzerne, not within the limits of the Inspectors' districts (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) in the Wyoming region, also not included in a portion of the above table, a part of District No. 4 (Lehigh region) being within the limits of the county, which the following, taken from the "Mining Laws of the Anthracite Coal Districts," will explain and which would swell the total amount of coal actually mined within the limits of the county to tens of thousands of tons over and above the amount credited to the Wyoming region.

First. That portion of the Wyoming coal field included in the counties of Lackawanna, Wayne and Susquehanna.

Second. The county of Sullivan, and that portion of the Wyoming coal field situated in Luzerne county, east of and including Plains and Kingston townships.

Third. The remaining portion of the Wyoming coal field west of Plains and Kingston townships, including the city of Wilkes-Barre and the boroughs of Kingston and Edwardsville.

Fourth. That part of Luzerne county lying south of the Wyoming coal field, together with Carbon county.

The shipments from the counties of Susquehanna and Bradford, both in the Wyoming region, are included in the shipment for 1885, aggregating 165,909 tons.

Anthracite coal was mined and shipped from Wyoming prior to 1820-1829. (see pages 19 and 51).

Inspector Blewitt gives a very interesting account of the mining in his district (No. 1); he says: There are sixty-eight collieries in the district, and to perform the work of 1885, 19,868 men and boys were employed. The number of men who lost their lives were 54, and 194 injured, making the total of killed and injured 248. It is presumed that about the same number of men and boys, in proportion to the amount of coal mined, were employed in the other districts, but it is to be hoped with a decrease in the number of casualties.

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LOUIS TISCH.

MANUFACTURER OF

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*Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco and
Smokers' Articles.*

GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL KINDS OF

Imported and Domestic Mineral Waters.

*Dealer in Imported Cheese, Bologna and Frank-
fort Sausage, Sardines, Olive Oil, Mustard,
Etc. A full Stock of*

Fine Groceries and Provisions

 Hotels and Restaurants Promptly Supplied with
all the Delicacies in General use

POINTS OF INTEREST.

THE WYOMING MONUMENT—Erected over the bones of the slain at the massacre of Wyoming, on the east side of the road, leading from Pittston to Kingston, &c., is an object of much interest to tourists and others, visiting the valley. as also, is **QUEEN ESTHER'S ROCK**—known in history as "Bloody Rock," located near the Monument, whereon sixteen white persons (see page 25) were cruelly murdered by the "Bloody Queen," in person.

FORTY FORT—Near Kingston, the head quarters of the Connecticut settlers during the Pennamite war, as also, the spot from whence the settlers marched to meet the combined force of Tories and Indians, on the ever memorable 3d of July.

CAMPBELL'S LEDGE—Well known in history, is situated at the upper end of the Valley, beneath which the Susquehanna river glides swiftly along, is a picturesque locality of much beauty.

The Ledge towers above the river 600 feet and was once known as "Dial Rock," from the fact of having marked the sun, when at meridian—it was the Indian's clock—a *natural and faithful time-piece*! A magnificent view can be had, from the summit, of the valley, towns and islands in the distance.

FALLING SPRING—A short distance above the Ledge is a beautiful water-fall of probably 60-feet drop. In by-gone days it was thought that in this locality, valuable minerals, including *silver* ore, were to be found, but alas! none, as yet, have been uncovered by persons who have laid open the bowels of the earth in the deluded hope to find the precious metal (see page 33.)

PITSTON BRIDGES—Beautiful views can be had from those bridges of the Valley and river, with islands in the distance.

PROSPECT ROCK—Situated about 2 miles above Wilkes-Barre, 800 feet above the Susquehanna river, is a delightful retreat, where a magnificent view of the Valley can be had for miles, and in the vicinity is an excellent hotel, which can be reached by railroad or otherwise.

GLEN SUMMIT—Three quarters of an hour's ride from Wilkes-Barre, over the L. V. R. R., and about 1,300 feet above the Susquehanna river, is another delightful place of resort. A large elegant hotel has been recently erected there, surrounded by well laid lawns, walks and drives. It is capable of accommodating several hundred guests, and is frequented both in summer and winter by persons from far and near, who seek *pure mountain* air, far above the *miasma* of the valley, combined with the luxuries of a *first class* *hostelrie*.

FRANK P. REAP,

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Real Estate, Fire, Life and Accident

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Passages to and from all Parts of Europe.

Sight Drafts on Reliable European Banks.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

 NEXT DOOR TO MINERS' BANK 

PITTSTON, - - PENN'A.

The view of the valley when ascending the mountain over the L.V. and L.& S.R.R. is grand beyond description, and a distance of *seventeen miles* has to be traversed to accomplish a distance of only *three miles* drive from Wilkes-Barre to Fairview.

MOUNTAIN PARK AND LUZERNE GROVE—The former located on the L. & S. R. R., and the latter on the L. V. R. R., are convenient to Wilkes-Barre, and in summer are the resorts of excursion parties from all parts of the county. Both places are well arranged for the accommodation of the public, as to comfort and convenience, and are well patronized.

NANTICOKE—Eight miles below Wilkes-Barre, on the east side of the Susquehanna river, can be reached both by rail and steamboat from Wilkes-Barre—the latter is a most delightful trip, and the scenery is truly grand; the well known "Honey Pot," 865 feet high, is a charm to the human eye.

HARVEY'S LAKE—The most attractive place in the county of Luzerne, distance by road twelve miles from Wilkes-Barre, covers an area of 1285 acres or about two square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the State, and is 1,000 feet above the Susquehanna river; it is a favorite resort during the summer months, and in addition to two hotels (the principal being the "Lake House"), several nicely designed cottages have been erected on the slopes overlooking the lake, occupied in summer by Wilkes-Barreans and other residents of the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna. Boating, fishing and shooting, in season, are among the attractions. A railroad, it is said, will soon connect the valley with one of the finest lakes in the country, which, when completed, will bring this charming spot within an hours ride of the county seat.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—Is within a few miles of the village of Wyoming, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Wyoming Camp Ground, where are held the annual Methodist camp meetings. It is a village in itself. Cottages have been built by those who attend the meetings when in session. From this point, in addition to places situated in the Wyoming Valley, Scranton, Dunmore and other far off places in the Lackawanna Valley, and in the Lehigh Valley also, can be seen on a clear day. Truly a magnificent view.

CRYSTAL LAKE.—Situated above Carbondale, six miles distant, is another beautiful sheet of water, covering an area of about three hundred acres—in some places it is of unknown depth—like Harvey's Lake, it is much frequented in the summer time.

Many other places of interest to tourists and others are nestled within the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna, and within easy access of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Pittston, the most thriving and populous places in the valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna. And especially should strangers visiting the valleys, not fail to ascend Bald Mountain, nearly two thousand feet above the Susquehanna river. From its summit can be viewed scenery which no pen can well describe, and especially from the summit of the Honey Pot, at Nanticoke, (so named in 1772 by Major Prince Alden, who owned the property, having seen upon it on his first en-

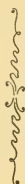
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trance, vast swarms of wild bees,) the view is most magnificent, and must be seen to be appreciated as the finest and most charming in the valley.

There are three or four cities of the dead (cemeteries) worth visiting, viz.: The Hollenback Cemetery, Forty Fort, Forest Hill and Dunmore. The former is located on the east side and overlooking the Susquehanna river near Wilkes-Barre, the other on the west side, near Kingston, and both the latter near Scranton. Aside from man's skill and laborious work nature has done much to beautify Hollenback, Forest Hill, and its neighbor. Forty Fort, although scientifically laid out, and abounding with beautiful evergreens, etc., has little to recommend it except that it is located on classic ground, lacking the beauty of hill and dale, in miniature; of which the others are so beautifully formed.

In conclusion, strangers, and indeed others, should not fail to visit the Historical Museum at Wilkes-Barre, as also call on Dr. Hollister, of Scranton and Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Wyoming. These gentlemen will be pleased to show their interesting collection of Indian relics, etc. (See page 23.) The writer overlooked the fact of Mr. A. J. Griffith, of West Pittston, having also an extensive collection, to the collecting and arranging of which, he has devoted much time and attention, otherwise his collection would have been duly mentioned among others.

Attention is also called to Mr. R. D. Lacoe's (private) museum of geological specimens, at Pittston, the largest and most complete collection, it is said, in the United States. The specimens number fifty thousand, more or less.

Mr. Edward Jones, of Olyphant, Lackawanna county, has also a marvelous (private) collection of fossils, carboniferous specimens, very interesting to those who admire the curious formations from vegetable matter, far down in the bowels of old mother earth, which Mr. Jones will, as will also Mr. Lacoe, no doubt, be glad to show to any person desirous of seeing the geological wonders of nature.

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APPENDIX.

IN the early chronology of the Valley of Wyoming, (1682) allusion is simply made to the arrival of the proprietor of Pennsylvania, in company with others, on the banks of the Delaware, etc., (see page 7) and as it might be interesting to the reader to know more of him and of his family; prior to his advent, the following brief account is taken from the *Gwladgarwr* for 1839, published in Wales.

“In the memorials of the State of Pennsylvania, compiled by John Watton, we read as follows: One Hugh Dafydd (who it appears was a Montgomeryshire man) came to this country with William Penn, and took up his residence at a place called Gwynedd, which is inhabited chiefly by Welshmen. While on the voyage they became intimately acquainted with each other, and Penn observed to Dafydd: ‘Hugh, I am a Welshman myself, and I will tell thee how our family lost their surname. My grandfather’s name was Sion Tudor, who resided on a high hill or mountain in Wales, where he was generally known as Sion-Pen-Mynydd. (This place is situate in Anglesey). He removed from Wales to Ireland, where he became very wealthy. On his return to his native country his old friends addressed him not as before, but as Mr. Pen. He afterwards removed to London where he settled, and was known as John Penn, which then became the family name.’ When Mr. Thomas Penn (second son of William Penn by his second wife) became governor of the colony in 1732, the following poetical address was presented to him by Mr. Hugh Dafydd:

LINES ADDRESSED BY HUGH DAFYDD TO THOMAS PENN, OF THE
ROYAL LINE OF TUDOR.

For the love of him who now deceased be,
I salute his loyal one of three,
That ruleth here in glory so serene—
A branch o’ Tudor, alias Thomas Penn.

From Anglese, an isle in rich array,
There did a prince the British sceptre sway,
Out of that stem, I do believe no less,
There sprang a branch to rule this wilderness.

May Zion’s King keep thy heart—amen!
So I wish to all the race of Penn;
That they may never of His favor miss,
Who is the door to everlasting bliss.

In the second line of the first verse reference is made to the three sons of William Penn, by Hannah Callowhill his second wife, namely, John, Thomas and Dennis. During the lifetime of William Penn official favors were freely bestowed on Welshmen in the colony.”

T. H. J.

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There is another account recently published in a London magazine of which the following is an extract:

"William Penn came from a notable family. The Penns, of Buckinghamshire, who trace their descent, as he has himself recorded, from a Welshman of position, John Tudor, who came to be called John *Penminith* (Pennynydd), and then John Pen, because he lived on the top of a mountain, in North Wales."

This might account for the great interest he took in the Welsh Quakers, some of whom, as already stated, accompanied him to this country and settled in places adjacent to the "city of brotherly love," hence the names *Gwynedd*, *Penrhyn* and *North Wales*, along the line of the North Pennsylvania railroad *en route* from Bethlehem to Philadelphia.

It is also recorded that William Penn was very desirous of naming the new province New Wales, but the king overruled by ordering it named in honor of the Penn family, hence PENNSYLVANIA.

Thus was William Penn a lineal descendent of princes, the early Tudors being princes of Wales, and it was through the accession of Henry, Duke of Richmond, who was the grandson of Owain Tudor, a descendent of the last princes of Gwynedd, that Wales was finally incorporated with England, fulfilling a prophecy made to Cadwaladr, the last king of the Britons, 797 years before that period, "that his stock and progeny should reign in this land, and bear dominion again; happily it was so, that by a descendent of the house of Tudor, Wales should have been completely incorporated with England satisfactorily to all persons concerned in the welfare of the principality.

The writer also deems it not improper that subsequent events chronicled herein, should be followed by pertinent remarks on subjects which would otherwise occupy more time and space than could be very well given to a work of the kind, indeed, it is not to be presumed that *every incident* that has occurred within the limits of "Old Luzerne," from its early history to the present time have been recorded in these pages; but only such as are deemed *most* interesting to the general reader, and to those who might have occasion to refer to *data in brief*, of events of more than ordinary import.

And to that end, as little has been written of the rise and progress of the county, *i. e.* in a commercial sense—excepting in a few instances—it has occurred to our mind to make the work more complete, a further effort should be made to give a brief account of the leading manufacturing and other interests, to which the county owes much of the prosperity that has in so few years, comparatively speaking, made it one of the most populous and enterprising *shires* in the Keystone State.

The pioneer coal company is the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, whose charter dates back to 1823, when it was incorporated by the State of New York. In 1829 this company commenced shipping coal from Carbondale (see page 55), and from that period to the present time, under able

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management, the shipment of coal from the mines has gradually and steadily increased from a few hundreds to over two million tons per annum.

Following the D. & H. C. Co. came the Washington Coal Company, with headquarters at Pittston, chartered April 16, 1838, and merged in the Pennsylvania Coal Company, April 9, 1849.

Of all the coal companies in the "Wyoming region," and, we may say, including the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been the most successful. Their stock is held at 135 above par value, and is not in the market at any price.

The new railroad, the Erie and Wyoming Valley, recently built by the company at a cost of several millions, between Pittston and Hawley, has been the means of abolishing the gravity road system for the transportation of coal to New York and intermediate places; and, it is expected that in addition to a more rapid transit, a considerable saving will be effected in shipping the coal to market.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company, when but little else was to do, has been, and is to Pittston what the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, was, and is to Carbondale, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was to Scranton, the means of giving employment to thousands of men and boys, who have always been regularly paid in money, and not in merchandise, thus enabling them to make purchases in the cheapest market.

It is much to be regretted that some of the other companies do not adopt the same liberal policy, but, alas! they have not! and do not! and never will! while there are gaps in the laws—which, in the language of an eminent lawyer—are wide enough to drive a four horse coach through without hazard.

The first leading railway iron industry in the county was the Lackawanna Iron Company, of Scranton.

This very extensive concern owes its birth to the determined energy of a Mr. William Henry, of Stroudsburg, in this State, who, with another gentleman, named Drinker, were much interested for several years in the development of the resources of the Lackawanna Valley.

In March, 1840, Mr. Henry and a wealthy gentleman, named Armstrong, residing on the banks of the Hudson, New York, purchased of Messrs. Wm. Merrifield, Zenas Albro, and Wm. Ricketson, 503 acres of land for the mere nominal sum of \$8,000. Yes, land! whereon is now located the third largest city in the State of Pennsylvania, (Scranton).

The death of Mr. Armstrong, which occurred very shortly after the purchase was made, brought about a change in the partnership existing between him and Mr. Henry, and the latter soon afterwards associated himself in partnership with Col. George W. Scranton, Mr. Selden T. Scranton and Mr. Sanford Grant, of Oxford, N. J., under the firm name of Scrantons, Grant & Co., who, on the 11th of September, 1840, broke ground to erect a furnace in Slocum Hollow, (see page 59). A furnace in due time was completed, and an unsuccessful attempt made to put it in blast; indeed, two attempts were made to do so, each time a failure to produce the desired results. When at last the services of a skilful furnace manager, in the person of Mr. John F.

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COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY,

Davis, a Welshman, was secured, who in December 1841, succeeded in putting the furnace to practical use; and railway iron was soon afterwards manufactured. The first contract made was with the Erie Railroad Company for 12,000 tons of iron rails to weigh 58 pounds to the yard, at \$70 per ton, delivered, (see page 63) and under the able management of Mr. J. W. Scranton, the enterprise was very successful, the works improved and enlarged, and Slocum Hollow, afterwards named Harrison; soon became a thriving and prosperous village.

This company, now under the firm name of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, have, since their organization in 1841, steadily increased their business. Their vast shops, machinery, steel plant and coal mines, gives employment to about 4,500 persons.

In 1848 the name of the village of Harrison was changed in honor of the Scrantons to Scranton, by which name it was afterwards known until it was again changed in the following year to Scranton. (See page 67).

The Scrantons' success soon induced large capitalists to join them in promoting the interests of the Lackawanna Valley, which culminated in the building of the D. L. & W. R. R. to Great Bend, north, and to New Hampton, N. J., south; (see pages 65-67) large tracts of coal lands were purchased, and the mining and delivery of coal soon became an extensive business; and now they give employment, in and around the mines, to over 5,000 men and boys, and in the shipping department to probably 3,000 more. Their main road and branches extend over a distance of more than a thousand miles.

Another solid and thoroughly established enterprise is the Dickson Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1862. Located at Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. (See page 69).

This company are manufacturers of stationary and locomotive engines of the most approved kind and colossal proportions, in addition to which, they manufacture heavy castings of various description, whereby employment is given to several hundred men and boys.

The Scranton Steel Company, chartered August 8, 1881, one of the largest steel rail mills in the United States, originated with Mr. W. W. Scranton, the former manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's works, who has, through indomitable will and perseverance, combined with executive ability, succeeded in making this extensive works one of the most successful steel and rail enterprises in the country, and will *vie* favorably, no doubt, with any of the European "Bessemer" steel works, with which Mr. Scranton is familiar.

The rail mill, foundry, machine and pattern shops are model buildings, covering a large area of ground, and the capacity of the works is estimated at 75,000 tons of steel rails annually, whereby employment is given to about five hundred workmen.

In addition to the many collieries, there are various other industries, too numerous to mention, in and near the city of Scranton, giving employment to many thousands of the citizens, where fifty years ago was almost a barren waste, now stands a fine city of probably 75,000 inhabitants, more or less.

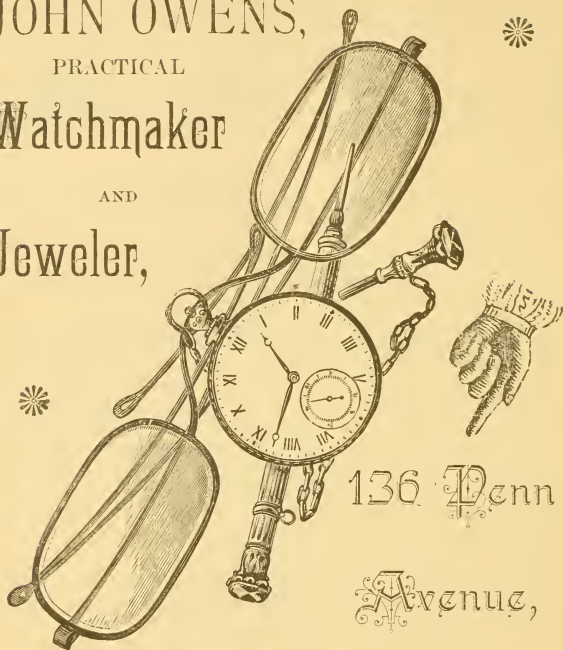
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Yngwyneb Haul a Llygaid Goleuni.   Cymro o Wlad y Gan,

Wilkes-Barre, although the pioneer town of the county, has not made the rapid commercial strides that Scranton has, yet, within the last twenty years has improved very much. Fine, large and elegant buildings have taken the place of the old tumbling down rookeries, which were located on the principal streets; and to complete the picture there are many more of the same kind ready to give place to more sightly edifices of modern architecture. The sooner the better!

At Wilkes-Barre there are also many industries, among which mention may be made of the Wyoming Manufacturing Company, the Dickson Manufacturing Company, the Hazard Wire Rope Factory, L. V. R. R. Machine Shops, the Vulcan Iron Works, an axle works and a lace factory are being established (the former now in course of erection); which, together with the many collieries and other minor industries, in and around the neighborhood, gives employment to thousands of the inhabitants of the city and vicinity now numbering about 45,000 souls.

Pittston, at one time located about the centre of the old county, is also deserving of special mention as a place of more than than ordinary importance; the inhabitants numbering about 10,000 souls, are dependant principally upon the coal works, of which there are a large number in the immediate neighborhood.

Pittston was somewhere! when Scranton was nowhere! in fact it is one of the oldest places in the Wyoming Valley. (See page 11).

West Pittston, otherwise known as the "Garden Village," which in 1850 was simply farming land with the farm houses few and very remote from each other, is a borough of about 3,000 inhabitants, and one of the most desirable places of residence in the county, if not in the State. Wide avenues and streets laid out at right angles, adorned with beautiful maple and elm shade trees in front of elegant dwellings and beautiful lawns, make up a picture in spring and summer that will *vie* favorably with any town similarly located.

West Pittston is connected with Pittston by two handsome bridges across the Susquehanna river, and taking in the suburbs outside the narrow limits of both boroughs, there is not the slightest doubt but the combined population will exceed 20,000 people. (See page 67).

Pittston, although as already stated dependant principally on the coal works, has, nevertheless, several other industries, among which deserving of special notice are the Pittston Stove Company, under able management, a large and thriving establishment (see page 6). The Wyoming Valley Knitting Mills, at West Pittston, an establishment which has probably no rival in the United States; the West Pittston Engine and Machine Co., which for many years was operated somewhat *sleepingly*, is now under a new management and is doing an extensive and profitable business (see page 8). There are numerous other enterprises on both sides of the river, deserving of mention, and which, did space permit, would be duly noticed.

A few remarks about Plymouth, also very notable for its growth. Where thirty years ago stood a small unimportant village of few houses far apart,

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C. M. ROUSE,

Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, PA.



is now a borough of about 8,000 inhabitants, but, like Pittston, outside of a few manufacturing industries, the place is dependant almost wholly on the collieries of which, as at Kingston, Edwardsville, Forty Fort, Luzerne Borough, Maltby, Wyoming, Port Bowkley, Plainessville, Port Griffith, Parsons, Miners' Mills, Sugar Notch, Ashley and Nanticoke, there are a large number in operation. The two last named places are also of more than ordinary business importance, having in a few years grown from straggling villages to boroughs of several thousand inhabitants.

Hazleton, situated at the foot of the county limits is a large borough containing about seven thousand inhabitants; it owes its prosperity mainly to the L. V. R. R. Co., whose extensive coal mines are in the immediate neighborhood, and with Jeansville, Audenried, Freeland, Jeddo, Stockton, and other adjacent places, thickly populated, gives employment to tens of thousands of mechanics, miners, etc., in fact from one end of the "old county" to the other, viz.: Hazleton to Carbondale, including the following intermediate places, now in the county of Lackawanna: Old Forge, Pleasant Valley, Taylorville, Dickson City, Olyphant, Archbald, Jermyrn and numerous other places, thousands of the inhabitants, of both sexes; are employed in various occupations, in works of more or less magnitude.

It might be interesting to know the titles of some of the early incorporated coal companies in the old county, omitting the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania companies already mentioned, they comprise Laurel Hill, 1836; Northampton and Luzerne, 1836; Hazleton, 1836; Sugar Loaf, 1837; Mountain, 1837; Plymouth, 1838; Middlefield, 1840; Diamond, 1841; Black Creek, 1841; Baltimore, 1841; North Branch, 1842; Phoenix, 1842; and Butler, 1853.

The largest number were incorporated between the years 1855 and 1865. Of the great number of incorporated bodies, comprising coal companies, of which there are hundreds, and of banks, institutes and associations of various kind, whose names are legion, it is simply impossible to give an intelligent account, for there have been hundreds of charters granted by the legislature for various purposes, some of which only exist now in name, and others merged into corporations of a different title, all of which would not be of much interest to the general reader.

Exceptions, however, might be made in some of the educational institutes for instance the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, a commercial institution, the only one of its kind in the county, was formally opened September 24, 1844, with the Rev. R. Nelson, A. M., as principal (see page 61.) Seven years afterwards Mr. William Swetland, of Wyoming, contributed \$3,000 to erect an additional building, which was known as "Swetland Hall," and Mr. Ziba Bennett, of Wilkes-Barre, contributed \$500 towards a library; but unfortunately, in 1853 those buildings were destroyed by fire, when again Mr. William Swetland and others donated about \$10,000 to rebuild them. Other additions and improvements have followed from time to time, until a stately pile of bricks has been erected second to but few school buildings in the State of Pennsylvania.

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